REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,976.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on SATURDAY, the 17th Nov., 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 15th November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 20th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
ITALIA	2,245	424	November 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	,, 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January 4
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,, 18
THESSALY			February 1
EUROPA	2,277	424	,, 15
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer AUSTRIA, 3,200 Disp. Tons, 400 H.P., Captain A. RASSOL, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 30th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

Vessels.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400 on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	2700	250 on 10th Jan. 1878.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, November 12, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th Nov.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. at 3 p. m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Plants, &c., at No. 42, Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Colonel F. W. Bond.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The articles have not been previously privately sold.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,

No. 40, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, glass and platedware, &c., &c., at Fort, Marine Street, next to Prince of Wales Hotel.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at abovementioned place, household furniture belonging to a Gentleman, as follows, viz. :—

Blackwood, round, dining, wash hand, and pier tables, arm and without arm chairs, sofa couches, wardrobes, pictures in frame, side boards, camp cots, glass, crockery and plated ware, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, glass and plated ware, etc., etc., at Byculla, Burkly Place, No. 29.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 12 a.m. at abovementioned place, property belonging to Mr. J. F. Waker, the same consisting of glass, crockery and plated ware, round, pier, washhand, dressing and dining tables, sofa couches, chairs, camp cots, cloth press, chest drawers, of screens, etc., etc.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

2 cases white lappets and doria
2 ,, white and colored flannel
3 ,, Turkey red shawls
2 bales grey T cloths
5 ,, grey shirtings
1 ,, damaged grey jacconets.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable handsome Household Furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, a handsome English-made phaeton, an English Buggy, an Australian mare, harness, saddles, &c., &c., and a choice selection of plants in the Zenana Mission House, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Zenana Mission House, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome furniture, carriages, mare, &c., &c., of the Rev. J. G. Deimler, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises plated glass and porcelainware, handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as round, pier, side, writing and dining tables, sideboards, chiffoniers, sofa couches, chairs, large four-post bedstead, camp cots, children's cots, presses, wardrobes, washing and dressing tables, hanging kerosene and wall lamps, clothes basket, vases, bathing tubs, screens, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English phaeton.
A handsome English buggy.
An Australian mare.
Harness, side and gentleman's saddles.

At 4 P.M.

A choice selection of plants.

The above will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK LOGS.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, in the Kassara Basin.

200 superior first class Moulmein teak logs, ex -. s. James. And 100 second class Rangoon teak logs, ex Adriam, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and procelain wares, a strong built light dog cart, &c, at No. 41, Marine Lines.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, in Marine Lines, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of S. J Harrison, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, best electroplated 1, 2, 3, 4, and 12 light hanging argand lustres, 5 and 12 light glass stem chandeliers, wall brackets with shades, wall argand lamps, very handsome hanging vase lamps, real China flower and sugar jars, very handsome gilt console tables with pier glasses, gilt hanging lanterns, large size drawing room carpets, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, &c., in Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Appollo Street, the valuable household furniture of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES

00........Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.
000 V } .... ,, 33 ,,

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25 per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	,, 24 ,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)	
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30 ,,
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)	
St. Julien Claret quarts	,, 9 ,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Belair ,,	,, 16 ,,
Haut Barsac ,,	,, 15 ,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16 ,,
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.	
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18 ,,

Pints of all these wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL,

Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee ....DAVE CARSON.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS,"
"AMOR FRATERNUS,"
"E PLURIBUS MON DROIT,"
"DIEU ET UNUM,"
"KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ."

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE INAUGURAL PROGRAMME

it will be repeated

THIS EVENING
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Away ! Away !" (Masaniello)	Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—' My Heart's Best Love"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Good-bye Eliza Jane"	Mr. J. Rollings.
Refrain—" Come birdie, Come"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Ballad—Come like a Beautiful Dream	Mr. Horace Norman.
Comic— 'My Grandfather's Collection"	Dave Carson.
Song—" Under the Lamp"	Mr. Geo. Norville.

The First Part will conclude with an Ethiopian Absurdity, Entitled,

THE COLLEGIANS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

THE EMPRESS OF THE SALTATORIAL ART,
LITTLE ETTA,
In her Great Impersonation of
LIVELY NANCY,
In which she will introduce
A HIGHLAND FLING, AN AMERICAN CLOG DANCE, AND AN IRISH REEL.

SERENADE—Words by Victor Hugo—Music by Gounod.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

ECCENTRIC SONG AND DANCE—Happy Uncle Jeff.
Mr. J. ROLLINGS.

RECIT AND ARIA—The death of Nelson—Braham.
Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

OTHELLO, SAHIB BAHADOOR, K.C.S.I., G.C.B.,
DAVE CARSON.

VOCAL TRIO—Fair Flora Decks.
Messrs. FERRELL, NORMAN, and ARNOLD.

Part Second will Terminate with
McGOWAN'S DOUBLE REEL AND JIG.

Miss McGowan	Little Etta.
Mr. McGowan	Mr. J. Rollings.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

FARCE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Laughable and Original Farce, entitled,

THE PERFORMING BABY ELEPHANT.

CHARACTERS.

Doctor Fidgit	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Mr. Rayse D'Wynned	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Thomas	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
James	Mr. Frank Stuart.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.

CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES,

Nos.		Rs. a.
	Foolscap Size, 12¾ by 7¾.	
51	One day	9 12
52	Two days	8 4
53	Three days	5 8
	Letter-paper Size, 9¾ by 7½.	
1	One day	7 0
2	Two days	5 4
2H	Two days	5 4
4	Four days	3 12
3B	Dr. and Cr., 3 days	5 8
	Note-paper Size, 7¾ by 4¾.	
8	One day	4 8
8	With lock and key	8 0
8	In leather case with lock and key	12 12
8	Leather case only	8 4
9	Two days	4 0
9	With lock and key	7 0
10	Three days	3 4
11	Three days	2 12
11B	Dr. and Cr., 3 days	4 4
	Small Note Size, 6¼ by 3¼.	
12	Three days	2 4
12	Enl. Two days	2 12
13	Three days	1 12
26	Three days	0 12
	Long Narrow Shape, 7½ by 3.	
15	Three days	1 12
15	Morocco, 3 days	2 12

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

Nos.		Rs. a.
	Foolscap Size, 12¾ by 8¾.	
41	One day	4 4
31	Three days	1 2
31	With blotting	1 12
32	Blotting, 6 days	1 4
38	Narrow shape, 3 days, with blotting	1 6
	Letter-Paper Size, 10 by 8.	
33	Three days	1 0
33	With blotting	1 8
	Note-Paper Size, 7½ by 4¾.	
35	Three days	0 12
35	With blotting	1 4

POCKET DIARIES.

Nos.		Rs. a.
29	Three days 7¼ by 3 cloth	0 12
12	Three days 6 by 4 Morocco, tuck	3 4
13	Three days 6 by 4 Morocco, tuck	2 12
13	Three days 6 by 4 Morocco, boards	3 4
18	Four days 5 by 3 Cloth, flush	1 4
18	Four days 5 by 3 Morocco, tuck	1 12
17	One week 5 by 3½ Paper cover	0 8
17	One week 5 by 3½ Morocco, tuck	1 6
23	One week 4½ by 3 Paper cover	0 8
20	Three days 4 by 2½ Morocco, tuck	1 6
	Card case Almanack An. 8, in Russia leather	1 6
	Medical Diary, narrow shape, cloth	1 12

THACKER & COMPANY,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1878.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November 1877, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them ; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co. will be happy to forward on application their another LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER.

They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY ; as much depends on the Punctuality and Regularity of Supply, they pay particular attention to the same, as a proof of which the yearly increased number of their Subscribers indicates.

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. .Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

JUST RECEIVED Ex. S. S. DECCAN.

		Cash Rs. a.
ARTICHOKES	per tin	1 6
ASPARAGUS, finest picked, German	,,	2 4
Do. large heads	,,	1 8
BEANS, FRENCH (Haricot Verts)	,,	0 10
CARROTS, English 1 lb	,,	0 6
MACEDOINES, or Mixed Vegetables (Crosse & Blackwell's)	,,	0 10
MUSHROOMS, preserved, half pint	,,	0 8
Do. do. one ,,	,,	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire	,,	0 10
PEAS, English 1 lb. tins	,,	0 7
PETIT POIS (au Naturel)	,,	0 9
PARSNIPS, English	,,	0 7
TURNIPS, English	,,	0 6
TRUFFLES, in small bottles	each	2 0
Do. in large ,,	,,	3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate	Rs. 150

[A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400

Chronograph or Racing Watches.

Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases .... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just recived.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

MRS. LAKE requests an early inspection of the above at her Show-Rooms,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Bombay, 12th November, 1877.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES,
THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones, Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect,* and *Builder.*

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY DIARY FOR 1878,
BY BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
Price, Rs. 2 ; by post, Rs. 2-6.
COOPER & CO., MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3-30 p. m., on TUESDAY, 20th November 1877, for the further consideration of the Budget Estimate for 1878 and other business left undisposed of at the Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Corporation held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 14, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP lately carried on between the Undersigned ARDASEER HORMARJEE and NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE, in the trade or business of Merchants, Bankers, and Commission Agents at Bombay, under the Style or Firm of B. & A. HORMARJEE, was on the twelfth day of September 1877 DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and in future the business will be carried on by the said Ardaseer Hormarjee on his own account, as witness our hands this fourteenth day of November 1877.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE.

Witness—PESTONJEE JAMSETJEE,
Clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.

TO BE LET, A SHOP in Rampart Row, Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, BACHELORS' QUARTERS in No. 6, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.

MARY LODGE has undergone vast improvements. It now contains three Bed and Bath-Rooms, Sitting-Room, large Dining and Dispense Rooms, &c., all replete with furniture. Will be let for the two Seasons together or for the present Season only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 . . Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50. .	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24. .	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,,	,, doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged	,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,,	,, doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE SADDLE and ONE HUNTING SADDLE, property of an OFFICER going home, at P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers, Bombay.

WANTED, a GOOD DRESSMAKER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a GOOD MILLINER. Apply with references to No. 414, care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED till CHRISTMAS in MARINE LINES or on MALABAR HILL. Address G. C. W., Byculla Club.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, TOP FLOOR APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle ; lately occupied by the Bishop of Bombay. For all particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Two Floors facing the sea, westerly wide, containing one Drawing, Dining, 3 Bed and two Bath Rooms admirably adapted for a Residence. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to "R," care of this Paper.

CHRISTMAS CARDS TREE ORNAMENTS, COSTUME CRACKERS, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

SECOND YEARLY ISSUE OF "CHARIVARI'S PRIZE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL AND ALMANAC FOR 1878."

WILL be published on or about December First, at the *Charivari* Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, the "*Charivari* Prize Annual and Almanac for 1878." Price Rs. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, having an appropriate and elaborate titlepage.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. The Tales, Verse, &c., it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

First, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length say about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

Secondly, for the best Original Poem, said poem to be of a humourous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

Thirdly, for the best Original Conundrum, a prize of Rs. 100 will be given.

Some of the best of the rejected tales and poems will also be taken. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each contribution must be accompanied by a subscription for the Annual.

To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.

In conclusion the proprietors call attention with confidence to the large measure of success which attended their original venture last year, and the unanimous verdict of approval which the press accorded it. It will be their endeavour to make their second venture even more worthy than their former effort of the support of the public.

A Few Copies still on hand of "Charivari's Prize Christmas Annual and Almanac for 1877."

WANTED.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S.S. JAVA, to proceed in her to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 17th November. Apply, stating terms, &c. to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. Ld.

Bombay, November 10, 1877.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Trust Settlement 1872.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8) equivalent of £1-5 per share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 30th June 1877, will be PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in India on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to THURSDAY, the 15th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON,
Agent.

Bombay, November 9, 1877.

FINE ART GALLERY,

HUMMUM STREET.

MR. LOUIS FRANK

HAS now on view a large collection of his ORIGINAL and SELECTED SKETCHES both in Oils and Water-Colour, of Matheran, Mahableshwur, Bombay, Malabar, Colaba, Gore Bunder, Poonah, Burmah, Cashmere, &c., &c.

JUST LANDED,

A large and select invoice of

PICTURE FRAMING,

From 1 to 5 inches broad, and suitable for either Water Colour Drawings or large Oil Paintings.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS the Undersigned receives many applications in response to the following Notice, and as some of the applicants are in communication with their friends in England, it has been decided to EXTEND the TIME to the END OF DECEMBER.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about [illegible] into an AGREEMENT with any Firm or Company will for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31st December 1877.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1877

THE LATE FIRE.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co. beg to notify that they are TEMPORARILY carrying on their business in the N. E. corner of Watson's Hotel, eastern entrance. Orders for Medical, Legal, Juvenile, Scientific, and Military Works, as well as Novels, Cheap Literature, Bound Books, Letts's Diaries, and some Works of Reference and General Literature can now be executed.

The Books damaged are now to the number of several thousands in Bennett's Auction tents, where they will be sold by Auction on a date to be hereafter notified.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.—Large quantities of stock are on the way out, and T. & Co. hope shortly to be able to execute a good proportion of orders.

Customers who have bought goods to account during October will much oblige by furnishing particulars, as the records of Town business for the whole of October and of Up-country business from 23rd to 31st October have been destroyed.

THACKER & Co. will also be much obliged by the EARLY PAYMENT of OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

THACKER & Co.

Watson's Hotel, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the contract for the additional SUPPLY of 70,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry at noon on the 30th November 1877, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into before the Commercial Agent.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of the deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default.

6. The contract will be put up in two lots of 35,000 Indian maunds each. But if the parties present at the sale so wish it, the Government will have no objection to put up the whole quantity in one or several lots.

7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns at Alleppey and all charges until the salt reaches the Godowns will have to be borne by the Contractor.

8. The delivery shall commence immediately after contract and shall be completed before the end of May 1878.

9. The salt will have to be removed in bags from the Bombay Works, and brought and landed also in bags. These bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh bridge and counting 87½ English lbs. to one Indian Maund.

11. The public are hereby informed that the Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty (except 3 pies per maund which will not be refunded) and the following Rules will now obtain, and they must be strictly complied with :—

(a). On entering into contracts, the Contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and signature of the Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b). Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c). On production of the original Certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the Contractor to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each Vessel will be marked on the face of the certificate in the possession of the Contractor and of the duplicate of it, and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d). Immediately after the Salt is delivered, the Commercial Agent will ascertain if the whole quantity shipped has been landed. If not, he will levy upon the deficient quantity the full export duty of 1 Rupee 13 annas. Thus no allowance for wastage will be made hereafter.

(e). After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case that full duty at 1 Rupee 13 annas has been recovered from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f). This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within two months at the latest from the date of shipment.

(g). Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of 15 Rs. per 100 maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

12. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

13. Approved samples of Bombay Salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied and all salt of inferior quality will be rejected.

14. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

15. Any further information can be had on application to the Undersigned.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, October 27, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH Nov. 1877.

CONSOLS have advanced from 96½ to 96¾, and French Rentes have recovered from 105 to 105½. Seeds, according to Reuter, are unchanged in value with the exception of an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, but private advices report the greatest depression and sales of Bombay Linseed have been made on the Continent as low as 51s. per quarter, cost and freight, January-February shipment, by steamer. Arrival quotations for Wheat remain the same, although Reuter adds that the market is depressed owing to large supplies.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady at unaltered prices, and Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Spot quotations were unaltered, but business is reported to arrive in new Ginned Broach, good with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, at 5⅝d. per lb. As compared with the last sales of new Omra this is certainly better by 3-16d. per lb.—although still ⅛d. to 3-16d. per lb. under the net cost here—and we may take it therefore that the "bear" interest is not quite so strong as it was. That there should be any tendency to "bear" at all, however, in the present position of the market, shows great speculation on the part of the sellers. The American receipts are still losing ground as compared with last year, and Reuter's message of yesterday says it is reported that the crop is injured by excessive rains. These reports as we know are not to be implicitly relied upon, but with the receipts close upon 300,000 bales behind the corresponding period last year, unfavourable conditions, however slight, are worthy of some consideration.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes Ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛; February shipment at 11¼ cents per lb. The Receipts to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesdays' Receipts	27,000	28,000	26 000
Four do.	104,000	108,000	99,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,043,000	1,332,000	1,162,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. At the Colonial Wool sales which opened yesterday, 190,000 bales were offered. There was a fair demand without quotable change.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt is reported, but the Money Market is evidently unchanged, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' Bank Bills being still quoted at 3½ per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered, Fours and Fours-and-a-half at 82¼ and Fives-and-a-half at 90.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54⅜d., but private telegrams we hear quote the market weak at 54¼d. per oz. This, we may take it, is the result of yesterday's drop in Exchange on this side, and to-day's decline will probably produce a further downward movement.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon a reduction of one per cent. all round was made in the rates of discount and interest. The Bank's charges accordingly now stand at 7 per cent. on fixed, and 8 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, but these rates are still 2 to 3 per cent. above the open market, and, unless something unforeseen turns up, we may therefore look for a further reduction at an early date. The enormous imports of Silver into the country during the past few months are at last beginning to tell their own tale and to all present appearance we are likely to get well into the export season at very low charges for money.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a most unsettled feeling, and it was difficult to ascertain the exact position of the market as the banks were all willing buyers and most unwilling drawers. Ultimately, however, a slightly steadier feeling was apparent, and rates settled down to a decline of about 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1 16d. to ⅛d. in private paper. We quote at the close on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8⅞d. to 13-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9¼d. to 5-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9½d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 5-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but unaltered—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 94⅛; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been slow with very little doing and prices have undergone little alteration. Banks and Land Companies are all unchanged, and in Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet. We note a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, While Dhurrumseys are

COTTON is very steady at fully previous rates for old Cotton, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in new crop. Of the former the Mills are almost the only buyers, but there has been a fair enquiry for new for future delivery, and we hear of transactions in Hingunghaut for January at Rs. 217, in Akote for February at Rs. 203 F. P., and in Ginned Broach for March delivery at Rs. 210 per candy half-pressed. Arrivals here continue remarkably small, the quantity received during the past five days being only 4,000 bales, while for the corresponding week last week we got 15,000 bales.

SEEDS are unaltered all round. For LINSEED there is a good enquiry at Rs. 6-9 and RAPESEED is nominal at Rs. 7-9 per cwt.

In FREIGHTS for Liverpool there has been continued dulness, and £1 5 is still the nominal rate for Canal steamers, but for the Mediterranean ports a large amount of cargo has been engaged for April-May-June shipment at £2 and £2-2-6 per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are still in fair request in the bazaar and considerable clearances are being made at about previous prices, but dealers have large stocks and have not therefore bought much from first hands.

COALS are firmer to arrive, two ship cargoes of Londonderry West Hartley having been sold at Rs. 18 per ton, but on the bunder there is no improvement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	698½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,180
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000		80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.........	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,350 xd
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	117½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	910
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	930
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,345
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,205
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,040
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,005
Khandeish Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras U. Spinning......	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,180
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's.........	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,310
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,300
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India.........	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	960
Neriad S. and W. Co......	400	1,000	all	..	850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co......	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	755
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,140
Bassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	..	850
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	890
Do do. ½ Share..	650	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	..

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218·8·0	5 p. c.	285
Do. New £20 shares......	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited.........	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.........	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	232½

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th November, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,346	0	0
Merchandize	57,538	0	0
Other Receipts	10,000	0	0
Telegraph	561	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,04,445	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,725	0	0
Merchandize	86,996	0	0
Other Receipts	1,176	0	0
Telegraph	1,262	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,46,159	0	0
Decrease Rs.	41,714	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP EASTERN BELLE, 1,102 tons, Captain E. Featherston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (July 9 h) with a cargo of 1,565 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE SICILIAN, 802 tons, Captain W. J. Savory, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscut, (November 2nd) with a general cargo, and M. H. Smith as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, 1,125 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with China mails, and the following passengers:—Mr. Shrewsburg, Mrs. Ayzajah, and three deck passengers. The Geelong brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—73 boxes silver, 28 packages silk, and 274 cases tea. From Hongkong—5 cases white copper, 42 cases lass bangles, 47 boxes silk piece goods, 3 boxes cotton piece goods, 18 packages sundries, 3551 packages sugarcandy, 5 cases brass nails, 423 packages silk, 50 cases glass beads, 3375 bags sugar, 53 cases tea, 18 packages chinaware 3080 jars 20 boxes vermillon 3 cases cassia, oil, 128 boxes, specie, 1 box dollars, 4 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes Sovereigns, and 1 box silverware. From Singapore.—690 Slabs tin, 10 bundles E. teeth, 1 case medicine, and 6 packages specie. From Penang—401 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, Oct 19.
	Sicilian	Savory	Muscat, Nov 2
	Eastern Belle	Featherston...	Cardiff, July 9.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Craigforth, to Persian Gulf.

Barque Clemance Marie, to Mauritius.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

The s s Assyria, Commander C Heasman, which left London, on the 29th September last, calling at Lisbon, Algiers, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Hodeidah and Aden, arrived in Kurrachee harbour on the 8th instant with a general cargo and the following passengers: From London—Mrs Ellis and baby, Mr and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss S Poole, Messrs Shakespear Edwardsand Hardwick, and Colonel and Mrs Ross.

The Ship Desdemona, Commander H. Towill, arrived from Bombay on the 9th inst. in ballast.

DEPARTURES.

The s s Europa, Commander J Harris, which arrived on the 2nd instant from Bombay with a general cargo for Liverpool, obtained her clearance on the 8th instant with a cargo of wheat and wool for Liverpool and Naples.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
9	Lumley Castle (s) ...	Browne	Colombo, Nov 2.
	Merkara (s)	Ballantine	London, Sept 29.
	Dundee	Lonie	Antwerp, July 27.
10	Enterprise (s).........	King	Port Blair, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9—Ships Schah Jehan and Panmure, Barque Berar.

Nov. 10—Steamers Marcia, Avondale, Hellespont, and Madura

PASSENGERS.

Per Merkara—Miss Garston, Mr J Herridtt, Mr E W Sage, Mr St John Hewitt, Mr R T Deane, Miss Formar, Mr Arbar, Miss Saunders, Mr Elliott, Mrs Bosworth, Mr Gabbett, Mr Cuthbertson, Mr Clark, Miss Kennedy, 2 Misses Towble, Mr Howble, Miss Spence, Mrs Haslow, Mr McMarchy, Mr and Mrs Shattock and family, Mr and Mrs Southwell, Mr Lambert, Mr Harvey.

Per Enterprise—Mr T Wise and family, Mr and Mrs Rose and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Dundee—Cholula in lat 8 N.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
11	Randolph.........	False Point.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
11	Penang (s)	Bombay & S. Ports.
12	Canadienne	Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—3 hogsheads port wine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Arch Druid s—716 bundles and 5,139 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 2 2 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co; 95 kegs iron nails and 23 kegs iron revets. Alladin Bharmull; 8 bags corks bottles, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Poona s—100 kegs iron wire nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 25 cases stationery, Framljee Essoofbhoy; 18 packages medicine other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee.

Agra s—67 cases oilman's store, 4 cases current, and 1 case paurfumery, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein; 50 cases medicine Famaljee Essoofbhoy; 25 cases school slates, and 25 cases matches, John S, Elmore and Co.

Mallowdale—21 casks white and yellow paint, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 4 6 packages gunpowder, Soomar Veera.

Menzaleh s—25 cases matches, Cassum Abdool Remon.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—20 cases gingerwine, 25 cases rum, and 50 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Chattanooga—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—1,300 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Esmail Mahomed; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 45 bales wool and 20 bales rags, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 20 bales rags and 225 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 141 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 60 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 420 cwts wheat, Jaithanund Chelaram.

Italia s—205 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 40,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

Nellie Martin s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—19 bales skins, Hajee Sullman Essa; 8 bales skins and 15 bales hides, Adom Mohidin and Co; 6 bales hides, Shuriff Sallay Mahamed; 30 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee; 11 bales hides and 4 bales skins, M C L M Lubbay and Co; 7 bales skins and 20 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co; 17 bales hides, 7 and 14 bales skins Shaik O A T N Meera and Co; 6 bales skins and 10 bales hides, V A S Mohidin and Co; 943 cwts wet dates, Hurrydass Gangjee.

Surat s—312½ cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Moolijee; 7 cases fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 9½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 75 B horns, Hasum Noormahamed; 14 bales skins, Khanmahamed Nensee; 15 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 19 cwts D horns and 8 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 200 cwts B horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 8 bales hides and 15 bales skins, Allaruckia Nuthoo; 23 cases sumederfin, 31½ B horns and 5 cwts D horns, Dhurumsey Velljee; 19 bales hides, Curmallybhoy Bapoobhoy; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Menzaleh s—100 cwts B horns, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Airy s—300 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co; 4,428½ cwts wheat, and 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli, Brothers; 3,303½ cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 30 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Surat s—990 packages tea, P and O Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—604 bales cotton, Volkart Brother.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·965
Temperature of the Air.........	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.........	73.6
Dew Point	69 7
Relative humidity of Air	·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m) ...	88 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	75·2
General Direction of wind.........	NNE, E, SE, W, WNW, NW, ENW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	231.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12.

Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, on sick leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 14.

McGratta, Surgeon Major, Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Henney, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Meerut.

Mignon, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, November 14.

The following order is confirmed.

27th N L I—Regimental order, dated 31st October, appointing Lieut R C G Mayne, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Worthy resigned

Lieut Colonel W H McCausland, having been promoted into the 6th Brigade R A, Madras, is directed to proceed to Trichinopoly for duty.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Captain J M Heath, Adjutant 26th N I, to Matheran, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

Lieut A H Browne, R A, from date of embarkation, to England, per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.). by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....21st, 3h. 10·5m. A.M.

Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	15	English Mail expected.	6 9	5 20	6 48 m 7 47 a	0 21 m 1 30 a
Fri.	16	......	6 9	5 20	7 43 m 8 51 a	1 38 m 2 21 a
Sat.	17	......	6 10	5 20	8 33 m 9 37 a	2 41 m 3 2 a
Sun.	18	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.........	6 11	5 20	9 13 m 10 16 a	3 31 m 3 37 a
Mon.	19	....	6 11	5 20	9 50 m 10 52 a	4 11 m 4 12 a
Tues.	20	....	6 12	5 20	10 23 m 11 30 a	4 48 m 4 45 a
Wed.	21	....	6 13	5 19	10 57 m ...	5 26 m 5 20 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
"URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.
See first page for Programme.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and STAFF should be addressed, during their absence from Bombay on tour, to MALABAR POINT, as usual.

Arrangements will be made with the Postal authorities for forwarding all such communications.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.
Malabar Point, November 14, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—November 1st, at Simla, the wife of Mr. C. J. E Atkinson, of a daughter.

BIRCH—November 4th, at Midnapore, the wife of J. B. Birch, Esq., of a son.

CREAGH—November 7th, at Peshawur, the wife of Mr. W. Creagh, A.M.D., of a son.

HORNSBY—November 9th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain G. M. B. Hornsby, R.A., of a daughter.

JAMES—November 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of W. E. Ashton James, Esq., Mysore Revenue Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLUTTERBUCK—MORGAN—November 7th, at St. James's Annakullee, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, 29th Punjab Infantry, to Nellie, only daughter of Colonel W. D. Morgan, Commandant, 32nd Punjab Pioneers,

GANTZER—DAVID—November 10th, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. C. G. Moore, Offg. Chaplain, David, Esq., Revenue Surveyor.

WARD—GRESWELL—November 5th, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Colombo, Henry L Ward, C. E., Surveyor General's Department, to Constance, daughter of the Rev. Clement Greswell, Rector of Fortworth, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—November 5th, at Madras, Annie, the wife of Mr. John Butler.

HOWE—November 10th, at the General Hospital, from injuries received by a Railway collision, Mr. John F. Howe, Engine Driver, in the service of the Madras Railway Company, aged 42 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and 13 children.

TAYLOR—At Rampore Haut, East Indian Railway, W. M. Taylor, aged 48 years.

TOMKYNS—November 7th, at Bareilly, Surgeon-Major A. P. Tomkyns, Civil Surgeon, of Bareilly, aged 45 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

THE Russian despatch giving an account of the action at Azizie on the 8th inst. amounts to a confession that the Russian troops were repulsed in an attempt to take Erzeroum, for it makes excuses for the defeat by stating that the troops were benighted on their way and missed their destination. These accidents somehow always happen when troops are beaten, if we may credit the statements of the defeated party. The repulse, however, is only for the Russians an annoying check to the too confident and eager advance of a victorious army. The Russian General had every reason to suppose that the Turks were too weak and too completely demoralized to be able to offer any further resistance of a serious character, and that, by pushing on, he might capture Erzeroum by a *coup de main.* He, therefore, apparently, after having successfully assaulted the Deveboyun position, resolved not to await the arrival of the column from Olti, which was detained by bad weather, but to attack Erzeroum forthwith. The venture miscarried, either because the Turks were found to be unexpectedly strong or because the column was misled by its guides; and probably the army under General Tergukasoff will now remain entrenched at Deveboyun till the force marching by the Olti road is able to come to its help. If the winter in Armenia has already set in, it is not likely now that Erzeroum will fall till next spring; but the weather appears not to be unfavourable at present to the continuance of military operations. The Russians have just missed striking a great blow, which would have enormously enhanced their prestige, for even the fall of Plevna would not have had a greater effect than the surrender of the capital of Armenia to a Russian army that had pursued Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar without a halt from beyond Kars to Erzeroum. But to call the affair at Azizie a "Turkish victory" is a misuse of the term. There is no sign visible of an intention on the part of the Turks to renew the struggle in the open field, for they have no active army left; and, though they may successfully repulse attacks on fortified positions, the reduction of an enemy who retires into his fortresses and allows himself to be surrounded by superior forces is simply a question of time. In Armenia the Russians have now ample time to deal with Kars at their leisure; for they hold securely all the roads leading to it for a distance of 100 miles, and the Turks have no troops with which to attempt a relief. That Kars must fall during the winter seems, therefore, inevitable; but we should judge that its fate will be settled much sooner, for the Russian demand that the garrison should surrender within twenty-four hours must bear one of two constructions—either that the besiegers know the fortress is very weakly defended, or that they have succeeded in getting a foothold on the commanding position on which Fort Tahmasp stands, overlooking the city. As soon as Kars is taken, it is obvious that Erzeroum must follow suit, as the whole Russian army would then be available for an attack on the latter place. In Bulgaria, the situation is not very dissimilar from that which exists in Armenia. The Turks can nowhere keep the field, but are cooped up in fortresses widely separated from one another; and in one of these fortresses, Plevna, Osman Pasha, who was once said to be Marshal Bazaine, and now seems likely to verify the proverb that there is many a true thing said in jest, is so entirely isolated and has such a formidable task to perform in breaking through the Russian investing lines, that we may expect him simply to remain on the defensive till famine forces him to capitulate. The Russians, unless foolhardy, will await the slow but sure advance of such an ally as famine, rather than run the risk of another attempt to take the place by storm. The frequent changes of commanders which the Turks are making show that they themselves are not so well satisfied as their sanguine English friends appear to be, that the progress of the war is favourable to their arms. On the contrary, they appear to be quite conscious that they are drifting helplessly to their ruin. They may reanimate the hopes of their partisans by some desperate fighting yet, but their resistance to the Russian invasion has already broken down, and we still believe that Turkey will try to make a separate peace with Russia before the end of the year. Evidently commercial people at home begin to think the war is drawing near its end, for the prices of grain and seeds have been steadily falling for some little time back. It were well if all Englishmen would let their judgment shake itself free from the misleading influence of sympathy, and would open their eyes to the serious fact that it is a delusion to suppose English interests in the East of Europe and in Western Asia can henceforth rely for protection on Turkish courage and military skill. That cheap defence of the British Empire is gone; and those of our statesmen who persist in rejecting the evidence of their senses that this is so are only preparing a terrible day of reckoning for the Empire.

THE Annual Report for the year 1875-76 on the convict establishments at the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has just been received by us. It is very voluminous and affords statistics on every conceivable subject, the majority of which, however, though interesting enough for the officials of the Prison Departments, can have but little attraction for the general reader. The average total number of convicts at the islands during the year under review was 8,857, of whom 7,847 were males and 1,010 females—1,101 of the men and 520 of the women being self-supporting, *i. e.* engaged in trades or occupations by which they obtained their own living and so costs nothing to Government. The return exhibiting "the occupation and calling" of this class is somewhat vague. Two people are represented therein as getting their living "under punishment" and 500 women as "being supported by their husbands," while eight are returned under the comprehensive heading of "retailers" and one as a "garden contractor." Thirty-seven marriages took place among the convicts during the year, and it may be noticed as a pleasing instance of the influence of civilization even on such a settlement as this, that at the end of the year a breach of promise case was pending before the Chief Commissioner. It would have been interesting if we could have been given some details as to the circumstances. The annual cost of each convict is estimated at Rs. 147-7-1, which, we presume, is calculated after deducting the sum earned by convict labour. This appears to be a moderate figure, but it is noticeable that, in the Medical Report, Dr. Rean considers that the convicts are not provided in clothing, &c., with all that is necessary for their health, and his recommendations on this head, if carried into effect, would considerably heighten the actual cost of keep and supervision.

During the year there were 111 escapes—5 by sea and 106 by land. Those that attempted the sea were recaptured within a few days; this year being the first since the establishment of the settlement during which there has been no single escape by sea. The convicts who attempted to escape by land appear, as might have been expected, to have made a desperate struggle for liberty, but generally without success. Out of 106 men who tried to get off, only seven remained unaccounted for, and these are supposed to have all perished from starvation in the jungle. The most serious attempt was one made in January 1876, when 23 convicts escaped from the barracks just after locking-up hour. Fourteen of them got away into the jungle and managed to arm themselves with axes and lathies, killing two of the native Andamanese, a body of whom had attempted to surround them. This roused the Andamanese, who assisted the Government authorities, which indeed they are generally represented as being most willing to do on similar occasions. The convicts were eventually tracked into a jungly ravine some 12 miles from Port Blair, but refused to surrender, saying that they were Rajpoots, and would never do so. Eight were killed, two died of wounds received, and the remainder were captured. Seven convicts were hung in the settlement during the year for murder or attempt to murder.

The most interesting chapter in the report is that which treats of the "Homes" that have been established for the purpose of endeavouring to win over the aboriginal Andamanese to a more friendly feeling for the English authorities. It is known that for years past our presence there has been greatly, and, we think, not unnaturally, resented by the native islanders, who so late as 15 months ago made an attack on the encampment of General Stewart, the then Chief Commissioner. It is therefore pleasing to learn that the efforts of the authorities are inducing by degrees a more satisfactory feeling. Mr. Mann, the officer in charge of the Homes, visited some nine or ten encampments along the coast, but only succeeded in meeting with the aborigines in three of them. At the other places the natives kept out of the way, but made no hostile demonstrations, which is an improvement on the old state of affairs. At one spot Mr. Mann's party planted cocoanuts, plaintains, and pineapples, and also left a variety of the articles most prized by the islanders. Such judicious treatment as this cannot fail to have good effect in time. A discovery was made in connection with these islanders during the year that cannot but be a subject of regret. Physically repulsive and ill-featured as are the aboriginal Andamanese, it has hitherto been understood that they possessed in an uncommon degree the moral beauty of unimpeachable chastity, and in this respect were indeed almost unique in the midst of a peccant universe. This belief has been exploded for ever; and searching enquiry has satisfied the officer who chiefly superintends these people that the whole tribe are in a fair way to make themselves as fitting subjects for the operations of a much vilified Act, as any civilised community in Christendom.

The report is as a whole satisfactory, and shows that every endeavour is being made by those in authority to render the miserable conditions of life in such a place bearable at least to those upon whom they chiefly and most hardly press. That such endeavours are not always crowned with success, is proved by the crimes into which the convicts are occasionally driven by sheer despair and recklessness. This, however, does not detract from the praise that is justly due to the energy, care, and perseverance of the European officials whose hard lot it is to attend to the organisation and administration of these islands and their population, and whose devotion thereto cannot be too highly commended.

The printing of the report is good and leaves little to be desired, but it seems strange that such a mistake should have been permitted as that noticeable on page 9, where Major General Barwell's name is given as Hanvell. Some one ought to be hung for this.

THE ROONAN ORPHAN FUND.

Amount already acknowledged...Rs.	2,179
A. T. Whittle, Esq.	60
Total .Rs.	2,239

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY will leave Bombay to-night by the mail train for Broach, with his personal Staff. His departure from the Grant Road Station will be private, the presence of heads of departments and a guard of honour being dispensed with. The following is the itinerary of His Excellency:—

Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Broach	16th Nov.	Juneghur	25th Nov.
Gogo	16th ,,	Veraval	26th ,,
Bhownuggur ...	16th ,,	Porbundur	27th ,,
Palitana	17th ,,	Dwarka.........	28th ,,
Bhownuggur...	18th ,,	Beyt	29th ,,
Diu	19th ,,	Mandvi	30th ,,
Verawul	20th ,,	Bhooj	1st Dec.
Juneghur	21st ,,	Mandvi	2nd ,,
Halt	22nd ,,	Kurrachee	3rd ,, or early on the 4th.
Girnar	23rd ,,		
Upleta	24th ,,		

A DAY AMONG THE ALLIGATORS.

MY friend Small-bore was stationed up-country, eleven hundred miles off, and as he was always asking me to come and have some sport with him in his jungle retreat, I at last bundled my traps into the train, and in three days turned up at the ancient city of Faizabad, on the banks of the Gogra, just within sight of the Himalayas. Small-bore was waiting for me, so, mounting his buggy, we drove along a magnificent avenue of tamarind trees among which chattered scores of monkeys sacred to the famous god *Rama* and his beloved goddess *Sita.* A little beyond the native city, close and dusty like all of its kind, we came in sight of the river, and near its banks, pulled up at an old Mussulman tomb, which had been turned into a pretty comfortable house, some hundreds of years after poor Aga Ali had gone to his long-dreamed-of Houris. Here my friend had his quarters, rising, as he said, every morning from the tomb, and never receiving any nocturnal visits, or warnings from ghost-land to give up desecrating the abode of the dead. Next morning (*Christmas*), Smooth-bore, another friend, dropped in to exchange the compliments of the season, so we decided to spend the day on the river. Rigging out the "Lively Polly," and stowing away our Terry and Henry rifles, a fowling piece and provisions for the day, we embarked at the steps of an old monkey temple, and shot out into the stream under the care of Hasan, Dadu and Ali. Here the river makes a sharp bend, and as the current was strong, we were carried swiftly towards the opposite side which consisted of a series of low sand-banks always covered in the monsoon. We had not steered more than a mile, when I noticed, from the prow, what seemed a number of black logs of wood apparently stranded in shallow water, and on calling Small-bore's attention to them, he laughed at me as a griffin for not knowing them to be alligators. Cautiously rowing within 200 yards of them, we could distinguish both varieties—the blunt-nosed *mugger,* and the long, sharp snouted *garial* in pairs facing each other, with their snouts in the air, the males being conspicuous by a large excrescence near the tip. Hasan having unfortunately made a splash with his oar, in a few seconds every alligator quietly and swiftly glided into the water just too quick for any of us to get a pot at them. Down the broad river we sped with a cool breeze fanning us, and rippling the tawny water as it sparkled in the sun, and rounding the end of a long narrow spit of sand, we found ourselves well within range of three very large garials, one of which was a male. As we had all been boasting of previous deeds in the hunting field, each supposed the other a crack shot, and now was the time to prove it; but strange to say, an unaccountable modesty seized each of us, and a little time was spent in trying to persuade our neighbour to claim first blood. Once in an open-air introduction to *stripes* on the Koondahs, *my* nerves and eye had been true, and one of the claws was dangling at my guard as a charm—in Kattywar, Guzerat, and the Deccan I had often knocked over black buck, and gazelle, so I thought *I* could afford to waive my claim in favour of Small-bore whose mighty deeds I only half believed. But he was out of practice, his favourite rifle was elsewhere, and he was afraid last night's toddy had not agreed with him. As for Smooth-bore, he had given up shooting since he helped to defend the "Residency" during the terrible siege of 1857. His deeds *then* were not inconsiderable; but his nerves had somehow been so shattered, that we found he could not safely be trusted with any weapon more deadly than the fowling piece. By this time our game seemed suspicious, and as we were likely to lose a good chance, I fired with my Terry and hit the male on the snout knocking him over, but he floundered until he got into the water, where he made desperate efforts to keep below, and several times he seemed inclined to attack our boat. Another bullet in the side settled him, and he sank before we could get a rope round him. A short distance off was a fine solitary mugger, which at a distance of 150 yards, I hit hard, evidently in the region of the heart; and making sure of him, we rowed in close, and as my rifle had clogged, Smooth bore handed me the fowling piece, the first barrel of which only helped him to roll down the bank and disappear. Passing a small island tenanted by a flock of wild-fowl and a few turtles, we saw in the distance eight garials basking in the sun, and as we were beginning to feel annoyed at our still empty bag, we determined, this time, to make sure. Small-bore's courage seemed to rise at my want of success, so he agreed to fire with me at a female, lying a splendid mark a little further than the others from the water. Counting one, two, three, we blazed away, Small-bore's bullet hitting the sand too short, and singing away across the river into the steep bank very near two fishermen, and mine with a dull thud lodging behind the foreleg, in the heart. As she seemed, after all, very lively, I gave her another which struck within six inches of the first, and wading up to her, we fastened a rope to her tail and took her in tow.

Here the river divides into two, forming a large island joined in the dry season to either bank by bridges of boats. We chose the left stream, about 1,000 yards wide, and, at a small village near the northern end of the bridge, landed our first alligator, to the great wonder and delight of the simple inhabitants, who soon surrounded us asking who had killed it, where it had been hit, and whether we would allow them to cut it up for the fat. This they assured us, if eaten, would make them angry and strong like the alligator itself; their belief being much like that of the running footmen, who used to eat hare to make them swift! Permission being given, we watched the dissection, and had the pleasure of seeing more than 100 eggs put beyond hope of ever being hatched on the scorching sands of the Gogra. One villager was especially introduced to us as the hero of a brave deed some months before: he had saved a child from a mugger, but in the encounter he lost nearly the whole of one of his legs.

Below the bridge, and at the lower end of the island, the river widens into a sort of broad lake, two miles across, and studded with low islands covered with fine, shining sand, which in the sun is as painful to the eyes as frosted snow. We were now in a splendid preserve, and in an hour we had the uncommonly good fortune of bagging a magnificent mugger and three garials, all succumbing to my little Terry; but as yet Small-bore had not made a single hit, and he was not happy. At last I proposed landing on one of the islands to stalk a pair of garials lying motionless in a small creek, and offering a fair broadside to tempt Small-bore. He mounted on Dadu, and I, by no means a light weight, on Hasan and Ali, made for the shore; but my bearers suddenly slipping into a hole, up to the neck, I made a spring for shallower water; they held on to my feet, and down I went head foremost bringing them with me, when we all disappeared for a time, much to the alarm of Smooth-bore, who bore down towards us with the boat. In the splash my rifle had disappeared; but thinking I was as wet as I could be, I dived after it and had some difficulty in finding it, as we had stumbled into a quicksand. Meantime Small-bore, who knew we could all swim, went off quietly to try his skill unseen, so, when I got to the shore, I saw him kneeling and taking a long, not very steady aim at the alligators. Bang went his rifle and the game disappeared; but immediately I saw, about 50 yards beyond, another garial lashing its tail and evidently wounded. Smooth-bore declared that he had at last done for one, and he took great credit for his long shot; but I do not even now feel sure that he saw that one when he fired. However, I must not doubt him, as he was extremely careful of it, insisted on its being taken into the boat, and since then it has been stuffed and set up in his native town, on the east coast of N. B., where it forms not the least attraction in the by no means contemptible museum. I may add that *one* of mine is now in the museum of the neighbouring town alongside of an antediluvian crocodile whose career is nearly ended, and, like the rhinoceroses of the British Museum, he will soon need to be stuffed inside the next larger arrival.

When securing Small-bore's prize, we heard a shot from Smooth-bore's fowling-piece, and on running up, he pointed to a turtle that he had secured not far from the boat. Hasan made his way to it, but he very smartly turned to the right about, and came back very much disgusted, holding his nose with his fingers. The unfortunate turtle had been dead since yesterday, and we never found out whether any of the pellets had touched it. On our way home, we met some fishermen, who, for the small sum of two annas, sold us a young alligator they had caught in their nets; but he became so unruly in our small boat, and nearly broke my leg, that I insisted on his being turned overboard. Evening fell, and I shivered with cold in my dripping garments: however, I kept up animal heat pretty well by rowing, smoking Small-bore's best Trichies, and indulging freely in three star O. D. V.

Nearing the bridge, Smooth-bore, on the outlook, noticed a small dark object floating towards us, which turned out to be a dead Hindu on his face, on his way to oblivion in the bosom of the sacred Ganges. Watching to see what might become of it,—there was a loud splash, as a dark unshapely mass, like an unhewn log, rose from the water,—the body disappeared, and Rama was swallowed up, but not by his beloved Ganga.

A smart walk home to the tomb, a tumbler of toddy, and a dry suit soon helped me to enjoy Small-bore's excellent Christmas turkey, and to feel that, on the whole, I had seldom spent a merrier Christmas, even in the old country.

Bombay, Nov. 10. ST. SKEOCH.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF MR. RIENZI WALTON.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

BY Mr. Bell—About the new site of the pumping station; looking at the map, there appears to be a better site a little further north, but I suppose it is on account of the nature of the ground you have chosen the place which is marked PA.—It is convenient and a nice site for a pumping station, and going further would not be any advantage. In fact, I fancy it would be dangerous, because the south-west wind would drive the sewage into the bay beyond.

By the President.—At present this hill acts as a breakwater? A.—Yes, at present it does. Q—And that is your reason for proposing not to place the pumping station any farther north? A.—Yes. Q.—And how far is the pipe to go under water? A.—I propose to take it 6 ft. below low-water springs.

By Mr. Bell—What is the lift? A.—26 ft. Q.—I see that in describing the state of the drains in the Fort to the last Commission, Mr. Thwaites said there were many small drains that were mere cess-pools, through which there was a good flow only during the monsoon, when they were flushed, but at no other time? A.—Those, I believe, are the old drains to which he referred, but of course the new drains are different. Q.—But there is a considerable part of the Fort still in the same state, with small drains which are mere cess-pools? A.—Yes, a very large part.

Mr. Hart—And you propose to deal with those? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Your new scheme deals with them entirely? A.—Yes, quite fully. Q.—What is the present low level drain across the flats made of? A.—Brick. Q.—Was it built with a design to carry of the total drainage of city? A—No. Q.—Then that part of your plan is new? A.—That part is new. Q.—You are going to follow exactly the same levels as now? A.—Yes, the flow in this main now is nearly 157 feet per minute. Q.—Does that necessitate your carrying the sewers to a lower level than otherwise, in order to follow the level of that drain? A.—No. Q.—It would be necessary at any rate to get down to the same level? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hart—It must be nearly full, from what you say? Q—About two-thirds; if the pumping is not kept up, it becomes quite full.

By Mr. Bell—It is a really well-constructed drain? A.—Yes. Q.—Is it built with cement? A.—It is cemented, I believe. Q.—Is the mortar you get in Bombay of so good a quality that it does away with the necessity of using cement in the brickwork of the sewers? A.—I think that if ordinary precautions are taken, we can get excellent hydraulic mortar in Bombay, and if you simply point the brickwork and wash the invert with cement, it is nearly as good almost as if built with cement. Q.—You think there will be no necessity for "lipping" with cement, an inch or two inches inwards? A.—That is what I call pointing. Q.—What I understand by pointing is simply closing the joint with cement; using cement for an inch or two inwards is what is called "lipping" with cement? A.—I think there is no necessity for that.

By Mr. Hart—Would it not increase the cost of your sewers very much to do the invert of your brick work with Portland cement? A.—I am hardly able to say; the rate I have taken is Rs. 65 per brass, and I believe the Marine Street drain is done for 48.

Mr. Bell—At home, the material we get is, of a much stronger and better description than you get in this country, and do not you think we had, perhaps, in the selection of the building material, be a little more careful? No doubt the bricks procurable here are not to be compared to the bricks we get in England for the same sort of work, and we follow the same dimensions.

By the President—Would it make much difference in the cost? A.—It would make a considerable difference; I should think at least Rs. 12 per brass.

By Mr. Bell—Is that to do it entirely in cement, or only the "lipping" part? A.—Entirely.

Mr. Bell—The "lipping" would save pointing, because you do it at the same time; you close the joint at the same time that you "lip" it.

By the President—Suppose you were not to connect Colaba with your scheme, would that enable you to begin on a higher level your main sewer? A.—No; if the Fort were excluded from the system, that would enable us to do so, but we are compelled to start our drainage by taking the Fort at 83 on datum. Q.—Would the exclusion of Colaba help you at all—would it help you ultimately? A.—It would make a slight difference in the estimate,—not much.

By Mr. Bell—I think Major Tulloch says if he were permitted to omit the Fort, he might raise the level of the sewers four feet, and avoid pumping? A.—Yes. Q.—Would not that be the case now, that if we omitted the Fort from the scheme and dealt with it separately, we could save four feet of sinking and also the pumping? A.—Three feet at least? —We should not have to carry the sewers to so low a level? A.—No.

By Mr. Hart—Would that drain all the low-lying houses about Khetwady and the Flats? A.—It would drain Khetwady. The lowest level in Khetwady is about 86, and our main is very much lower than that.

Mr. Hart—I believe it is essential that the Fort should be drained.

The President—Oh, yes.

By Mr. Hart—Is the night-soil admitted into the Fort system of drainage at present? A.—In many places it is; in Elphinstone Circle, and I think from all the new houses in the Frere Town. Q.—And is there much complaint of the outfall at the Mint at present? A.—I have never heard of any, and in fact Colonel Ballard has told Mr. Pedder in my presence that there was no nuisance there. I have often been there myself.

By the President—The large maps you produce are similar to these before us, but drawn on a large scale? A—Yes.

Mr. Bell—Perhaps Mr. Walton might tell us what objections there are in his opinion to carrying the outfall to Colaba. A.—I first of all take an engineering objection. I think it is working against the natural level. And I think Mr. Rawlinson's deductions, arrived at from the float experiments, condemn an outfall at Colaba. He said most distinctly the experiments went to show that not only would the sewage and night soil come into the harbour, but they would remain there for several days; and such an opinion, coming from such an authority as Mr. Rawlinson, would convince me at once that an outfall at Colaba would not be a proper thing to contemplate.

By Mr. Bell—But is there not some doubt as to the data on which that opinion was formed? Were there not only one or two experiments?—A They lasted five or six months, I think. Q.—Then you are quite satisfied with the opinion as far as it went?—All I am satisfied, and independent of that, looking to the future of Bombay, it would not be well to run a large drainage scheme to discharge into the harbour, with the probability of Bombay extending itself and the drainage becoming very much increased. I have no doubt that when the town reaches its maximum the drainage would be quite enough to cause a nuisance of very great magnitude if discharged at a point like Colaba.

By Mr. Hart—Then you think the extension of population will take place towards Colaba? A.—No, that is not what I say; I say that Colaba would be an unfit place to discharge the whole drainage of the city. The discussions on sewage subjects at home by engineering authorities tend to show that some system of sewage utilization will be perfected sooner or later, and will be adopted by those towns which have not already got a drainage scheme; and it would be a pity to carry out a drainage scheme in Bombay now that would preclude us from gaining any advantage from this. If we send the sewage to Worlee, it will be already on the way to some place outside of Bombay where a utilization process could be carried on.

By the President—But as an engineer you object to an outfall for the whole scheme at Colaba because you would have to work against the natural level? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—What would be about the level of the site of the main drain to carry it there, supposing you were draining the same area of ground that you now propose to drain? A.—You would have to drain Khetwady, which is at 86 on datum, and I suppose the distance is 7 miles. Giving 3 ft. to the mile, would make it 21 ft. that would be 65, and to that you would have to add the depth of the sewer, 6 ft or 7 ft,—at least 6 ft. Q.—And the great part of the way would be in tunnel? A.—In tunnel. Q.—And through rock? A.—And through rock.

By Mr. Hart—Are all these figures on Town Hall datum? A.—Yes, all on Town Hall datum.

By Mr. Bell—The expense of carrying the outfall to Colaba would be much greater? A.—In my opinion, very much greater. Q.—Would it take longer to construct? A.—Yes, much longer. Q.—Would the outfall works be as expensive, or more expensive? A.—I think they would not cost more than in the other case. Q.—About the same? A.—Yes, about the same.

By the President—Do you propose to pump directly into the sea, or into reservoirs? A.—When the scheme was originally put forward by Mr. Pedder, we left that question open. Q.—Whether it should be thrown straight into the sea, or subjected to defecation? A.—Yes. Q.—Do you propose defecation now, or to pump it at once into the sea? A—I propose to pump it straight into the sea.

By Mr. Bell—Straight out of the sewers? A.—Yes. Q.—You have a "sump," I suppose? A.—Yes, there is a sump? Q.—How long do you pump? A.—Twenty-four hours. Q.—Continually? A.—The pumping power is much over what will be required, but I think we should pump 24 hours, and not run the risk of turning the sewers into reservoirs. If it is left to the discretion of the man in charge how long and when to pump, there will be a risk of that. Q.—But have you no small reservoir to allow of temporary stoppage of the pumps for a short time? A.—No small reservoir would do. Q.—Not for a short time? A.—No, I think not. I do not propose to trust to one pump, we shall have four pumps and there will be spare ones. Q.—Do you pump night and day now? A.—No, but the greater part. Q—What is the result? What becomes of the sewage when the pumps are not working? I suppose you pump 8 hours a day? A.—No, 20 hours.—Q.—And during the remaining time? A.—The sewage remains in the sewers.

By the President—Remembering the habits of mankind, do you think there would be any danger of sewage congregating in the sewers? A.—I think we should keep up one flow regularly; it is much more economical to work an engine at a regular pace than with continual fluctuations. The several breaks-down we have had have been due to the fact that sewage has accumulated in the drains. In the early morning there is always a rush, and they have sometimes put the engines on at full speed, and consequently there have been breaks down. Q.—I suppose you allow for pumping a maximum flow? A.—I have allowed for that in my estimate. Q.—Would your sewers allow for an increase of the population of 50,000 or 100,000?—A my sewers allow for 20 gallons per head for a million and a half of people.

By Mr. Bell—You have a fixed lift—always the same lift of 26 ft? A.—Yes. Q.—Would it be very expensive to carry out some arrangement by which you could alter the lift according to the state of the tide, so that you could follow the tide 6 ft. higher or lower? A.—No, it would not be very expensive. It could be very easily done. We work centrifugals, and it could be done with them; it would save coal.

By Mr. Hart—Do you use Woodford's or Gwynne's pumps? A.—Gwynne's. Q.—I should like to ask you one question,—before you introduced the sewage from Colaba into your system, how was it proposed to deal with Colaba? A.—I do not know that any scheme was got out for the drainage of Colaba, except one got out by Major Merewether and myself for the military authorities. That was a small scheme—the whole cost was only about Rs. 34,000; and the discharge was to be somewhere near the Lighthouse. It was merely for the military cantonments.

By the President—Now, I want to ask you a question or two about how you get rid of the storm waters. Are the existing drains to be used without any interference with them at all,—without any modification? A.—I propose to leave the majority exactly as they are. Some of the gutters in the hilly streets, for instance round Mumbadevi and Oomerkerry, I propose to convert merely into water tables, so that the water will run into the drains and be taken away. Q.—Then the present system follows the several natural levels? A.—Yes, the valley line. Q.—So it is really a natural drainage? A.—Yes, a natural drainage. Q.—By gravitation? A.—Yes. Q.—In getting rid of the storm waters which accumulate, for instance on the Flats, what do you propose in reference to that? A.—I propose that no storm water from any district except No. 1 as marked in my plans shall run towards the Flats. Q.—What waters now drain towards the Flats? What surface? What area? A.—I have not the exact area at present, but nearly the whole of the town, excepting the portions on the outside of the ridge of the island. There is a natural ridge which runs round the island, and nearly the whole area enclosed within that ridge drains towards the Flats. Q.—That is its natural drainage? A.—Yes. Q.—And how do you propose to get rid of that? A.—I propose to intercept it with drains,—to drain, for instance, one district into Back Bay, and another into the harbour, leaving as small an area as possible to drain on to the Flats. That will run into the present large open drain, and the sluices will let it out. I should think a maximum flood would run out in about six hours. Q.—Would the arrangements you have described provide for, say, at neaps, when you have very little rise and fall, or a very strong south-westerly wind blowing into the mouth of the outfall? Would you then be able to do it? A.—We could never go down below low water for such a tide as that to which you refer, but the town would be dry. Q.—It would? A.—Yes. Q.—We should have no more floods in the town under any circumstances that you can conceive? A.—No, certainly not. Q.—Of course, that is with the drains and pumps in order? A.—Yes. Q.—Because until the size of the sluices was increased, I believe the town was flooded at times, and it was liable to very severe floods in consequence of certain winds and tides in combination preventing the pumps from getting rid of the water? A.—Yes, the sluice was too small; it has now been extended to 100ft. Q.—And that will meet any contingency you can think of? A.—Yes, I think so.

By Mr. Hart—Major Tulloch speaks of the sluices being widened to 360 ft.? A.—That is the three sluices combined; I am speaking of one only. I am speaking only of Love Grove; the others will be an after consideration. Q.—Have you included them in your estimate? A.—No, they were included in the six lacs loan. Q.—Have you included the widening of the one you speak of to 100 ft? A.—No, we have already got the money for that; it is included in the six lacs loan.

Does the estimate include the amount for making up the surface drains? A.—That is in my drainage estimate.

By Mr. Bell—What is the level of the sill of the sluices? A.—One foot below low water springs.

By Mr. Hart—71, I suppose? A.—Yes, 71.

By Mr. Bell—What is the natural level of the land all about Khetwady? A.—86. Q.—The surface of the ground? A.—Yes, the lowest level. Q.—Is not that the part of the town spoken of as flooded during August, 1868? A.—Yes, if there is a flood at all, we get it there. Q.—What is the level of the Flats, the general level? About 78, is it not? A.—Yes, 78. Q.—What is the bottom of the sill of the present drain outfall? A.—It is a little below low water,—about a foot, I should think, below low water. We never can clear the water out. Q.—That would be 72 then for that part of the town drained towards the Flats. I suppose your proposition includes pumping of the water carried out by the open drain? A.—No. I do not propose to pump a single drop of storm water. It goes down by gravitation to the main drain and runs out through the sluices. Q.—That is, supposing the tides admit of it? A.—If the tides do not admit of it, there is no way of getting at it, but the delay can only be for a short time. Q.—Is there nothing which compels pumping to avoid floods? A.—I do not think any part of the town can be flooded with the enlarged sluices at work. There is a very large area of the Flats much below the level of Khetwady, and that would have to be filled before a flood could affect Khetwady; and we calculate we can let out a maximum flood in six hours. I exclude the greater portion of the surface drainage from Malabar Hill, which discharges itself into Gowalia tank, and goes under the railway on to the Flats. Q.—The sill is 73? A.—Yes, 73. By the surface drainage scheme, the whole of that portion of the Malabar Hill drainage is separated. Q.—But in exceptional circumstances your engine power could be used for pumping this water? Because Major Tulloch always provided for a large quantity of water to be pumped, and that was one of the grounds on which the last Commission objected to his scheme. A.—He did not say so in his second scheme, and in his late report he says, "I do not propose to pump anything except sewage." I do not think we should be justified in having pumps to lift that flood.

Mr. Hart—Major Tulloch complains of the Commission misunderstanding him in thinking that he wished to pump storm water.

Mr. Bell—He says distinctly that he does propose it under particular circumstances.

By the President—I think, Mr. Walton, you do not quite understand my question. I understood you to say you intend pumping the rainfall to prevent the town being flooded, but now I understand you intend doing nothing at all except open the sluices? A.—Yes, the widened sluices. Q.—And do you think that will be sufficient, without any pumping agency, to get rid of the storm water under the conditions I have pointed out of a heavy rainfall, and a powerful tide and wind driving it into the mouth of the outfall? A.—It would be sufficient to keep the town dry; we might have a flood on the Flats. Q.—But as the town is flooded now, with the pumping agency, how will you prevent the town being flooded without the assistance of the pumping agency? A.—During the monsoon, at present, we do not pump; nothing whatever is done to let the sewage and storm water out except opening the small sluices which we already have. We shall have very much larger sluices, four gates, 18 feet across and the whole height of the tide. We shall have these in addition to the existing sluices. Q.—And you think the widened sluices will be sufficient to take the storm water away? A.—I say it would be sufficient to keep the town dry. Under very adverse circumstances there might be a flood on the Flats, but very rarely, and even then, it would be a matter only of a few hours to take the whole away.

By Mr. Hart—Only after bad neaps? A.—If the floods on the Flats were beneath the tides, we certainly could not open the sluices, but the level of the Flats is 76, and the lowest portion of Khetwady is 85, so Khetwady would be perfectly dry. Q.—But then you propose to reclaim the Flats, and consequently that reservoir would fail you. I think it is proposed, is it not, to raise the Flats? A.—I hold an adverse opinion to that; I say we ought not to raise the Flats until we have raised Khetwady. Q.—But is it part of your scheme that they should not be raised? A.—No, I have not said anything about it in my scheme, but that is my opinion, and I believe it is held by most engineers that if you fill the Flats you take away the sink, as it were, of the island, and the next places that will be flooded will be Khetwady, Byculla and Camateepoora. Q.—Then it is essential to the scheme you have now laid before us that the Flats should not be reclaimed? A.—There should be an area left equal to the capacity of the drainage area of the town. Q.—You could not say how much that would be? A.—Well, not a very large portion, because the area of the town to be drained on to the Flats will be very much contracted, and as the Flats are very much below the level of the town they would give a very large area. Q.—In cases of emergency, would your system for pumping the sewage be able to give any assistance to the removal of storm water? A.—Unquestionably. I do not apprehend that at any time my big drain would run more than half full, and probably not so much as half full, and in that case, the pumping power intended for the remaining area of the drain would be available for pumping off the Flats. It could be done. It is quite possible.

By Mr. Bell—Your scheme does not prevent the prospective reclamation of the Flats, if necessary,—that is to say, the two things can be done together? A.—No scheme can alter the circumstance of the low level of Khetwady. If you want to drain the island by gravitation, you must raise Khetwady and those portions of the island which are below the level of high water. Q.—Can you give us an idea of how much has been done since the last Commission sat? I presume a large portion has been reclaimed. A.—There has been a good deal of ground reclaimed about Grant Road.

By the President—And in Khetwady itself? A.—I do not think any of Khetwady has been raised.

The President—I understood the Commissioner to say that the Municipality compelled the raising—that no houses were allowed to be built below a certain level.

By Mr. Hart—Has there been any rule about the building of houses in Khetwady? A.—The rule is that every house shall have its plinth 2ft. above the nearest public road. Q.—That is being carried out? A.—That is being carried out with all new houses.

By Mr. Bell—At the end of the season this main drain must always remain full of stagnant water, must it not? A.—No, the very first spring tides we get, it will empty itself. The spring tides are 72, and my sill is 73, that is one foot higher than the lowest tide, and the first low tide we get, out it will go. Q.—Out of the present drain? The sluices are surely very much above the sill of the present drain? A.—The sluices I am putting in now are four lock gates; they open on a sill, which is at 73, and the level of the bottom of the drain will be brought up to that,—it is only a short distance. Then the first spring tide we get down to 72 it will all run out. Q.—But the bottom of the drain now is considerably below that, is it not—67, I think? A.—No, you are taking the Flats; the bottom of my drain is 73. Q.—The bottom of the present main drain?

Mr. Walton—Do you mean the open drain?

Mr. Bell—Yes.

Mr. Walton—No, it is 71·5. It is a little below low water springs; that is the fault. My scheme provides for raising the lowest portion, so that it shall not anywhere be below 73.

Mr. Bell—I think low water goes down very often to 70 and 70½.

Mr. Walton—Yes, it does sometimes.

By the President—Would there be any difficulty in the drainage of Malabar Hill? A.—There could be no difficulty in draining Malabar Hill at any time. I propose to lay a 15-in. pipe, running along the main road towards the pumping station, which would intercept all the present outfalls into the sea, and down the four large roads I propose simply to lay pipes——

By Mr Hart—At the Municipal expense? A.—Yes, and to drain the houses into them in the same way as I have explained to you with regard to other parts of the town. Q.—And Government House in the same way? A.—No, Government House, I think, should have a separate drainage of its own. Q.—Falling into the sea where? A.—Well, that I have not gone into, but it will be quite possible to connect Government House with my system. It would cost only a few hundred rupees to bring a pipe to the north side of Government House into the drain at Harkness Hill. Q.—And Walkeshwur? A.—Walkeshwur could come into my system; it is not provided for, but it would come under my estimate. Q.—It would be provided for in the sewage scheme? A.—Yes.

By the President—Have you anything to add about the subsoil drainage? A.—In the first place, sub-soil drainage, according to the very best authorities, should be at least 10 feet deep, and it would be madness to suppose that we are going to take our pipe drains 10 feet deep; and the best authorities, of whom I may name Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Bayley Denton, and Mr. Baldwin Latham all insist that the pipe drains should be hermetically tight, and are in unison in a very severe condemnation of the use of clay, especially in India. Mr. Bayley Denton says, "If you are determined to go in for surface drainage you ought to construct separate drains for it." In my report on the subject, I have said that for the high levels of Bombay I do not consider surface drainage is necessary. I have necessarily a good deal of excavation work to do in Bombay, and in not one instance have I met with water; and to strengthen this I may state that I have heard that Mr. Scott, of the Gas Works, has said that his European foremen, in laying and relaying the gas mains, have not in a single instance found water. Q.—At what depth? A.—Well, they have not gone very deep,—five or six feet perhaps. But I am under the impression that for the high levels of Bombay no drainage is required, and the mere cutting a trench and laying a pipe will be sufficient for the drainage to find its way to the openings of the large drains.

Mr. Bell—It is not so much the native town as low lying parts which are not inhabited that you have to deal with. I agree with Mr. Walton that in the higher parts of the town there is not much sub-soil drainage wanted.

Mr. Walton—I think special cases should be specially treated. There is another objection I wish to make to the suggested openings in the pipes. Mr. Braham suggests that each pipe-joint should have an opening the size of about half its diameter, but if a pipe has several joints, in that case it cannot run more than half full, or it will fill the surrounding sub-soil with sewage; nothing can prevent it And it is impossible to say that drains shall never run more than half full, because they may do it at any time.

Mr. Hart—Yes, in cases of an extended stoppage or failure of the pumping machinery, for instance.

Mr. Walton—Yes, that would do it at once.

By Mr. Bell—Then are there no parts of the town at all from which you propose to carry off the sub-soil water with drainage? A.—I think the large existing drains, taking the natural valley line of the island, will be quite sufficient to carry off the sub-soil waters, after the sub-soil waters find their way to those drains. Of course, there will be some low lying parts in which we shall have to put new drains. Q.—You propose to treat each locality in a special way? A.—Yes.

This concluded Mr Walton's evidence, and the Commission adjourned till this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 p.m.

CRICKET.

THE following players of the "Parsee Cricket Club" proceeded yesterday evening to Akola to play there a match with the Berar Eleven on Friday and Saturday next. On the whole the team is a strong one, and it is a bold step they have taken. It is the first time that Parsee cricketers have taken a long journey into the mofussil to play a friendly match with Europeans:—

Sorabjee Bezonjee.
Bomanjee Bhikajee.
Ardeshir C. Major.
F. Nashirwanjee.
Merwanjee E. Dadachanjee.
Bezonjee H. Reporter.
Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy.
R. Jamshedjee.
Dorabjee E. Dharwar.
Dadabhoy P. Banajee.
Ardeshir R. Libuwalla.
Ardeshir B. Patell.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ACTION AT AZIZIE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A Russian official despatch has been received respecting the engagement at Azizie, about which Ghazi Mukhtar telegraphed on the 9th instant. It states that on the 8th inst. the Russian troops at Deveboyun started for Erzeroum, and that being benighted on the way they missed their destination and that a few only entered Azizi, but retired in the morning with some prisoners on the approach of the Turks. The Russians set down their loss in the engagement at 632 men.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Suleiman Pasha has been transferred from his present command to that of Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in Roumelia. He is succeeded in the command of the Turkish forces at Rasgrad by Azli Pasha.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

In consequence of yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies for a Republican Committee to enquire into electoral abuses, Marshal MacMahon has refused to accept the resignation of the French Ministry, and has requested them to retain their respective offices.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA,

LONDON, Nov. 14.

News has been received of the capture by General Skobeloff of the Greenhills redoubt to the east of Plevna.

Russian troops have been sent to Berkootcha, and it is supposed to be their intention to cross the Balkans.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is reported that the American Cotton Crop is injured by excessive rain.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 12, Aft.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 15th ulto., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 12, Aft.

The Manchester Market has been steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 105
Departure.—Cosmopolitan.

LONDON, Nov. 14, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	0-10⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	105¼
Bar Silver	54⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.
Departure—Benledi.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 3 p.m. yesterday :—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	14th—10-30 a.m.	1 0
„ Turkey—Interrupted.		
„ Suez (perfect)	14th— 2-40 a.m.	0 54
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	14th—10- 5 a.m.	nil.
„ Turkey—Interrupted.		
„ Suez (perfect)	14th—11-35 a.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey—Interrupted.		
„ Suez (perfect)	nil.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect)	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (perfect)	14th— 5-10 p.m.	nil.
From Australia—		
Via Singapore—Interrupted.		

Indian Branch.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	1	23	0	3
„ Galle	5	12	0	37
„ Kurrachee	0	25	0	1
„ Madras	0	55	0	7

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 14th, 9-10 a.m.

Mail Steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8⅞ to 13-16d.	per Re
Do. at 6 months sight	1s. 9⅛ to 5-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 5-16d.	„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy..........................As. 4

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The interim report of the Famine Secretary, Mysore, dated the 10th inst., says that "the weather is cloudy, but fair. Prices stationary. Agricultural prospects better."

We are glad to hear, says the *Englishman*, that the Financial authorities, aroused at last to a sense of their duty, have objected to Mr. Macpherson's appointment. The question is said to have been referred to the India Office. It is satisfactory to find that there is a little conscience left somewhere; but we are sorry to find that Lord Lytton should have thought any such compromise necessary, and that he did not refuse summarily to give any countenance to Mr. Stokes' job when its enormity was brought to light. We distrust the influences at the India Office, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that, at the present time, when every rupee is of consequence, to say nothing of higher reasons, the Secretary of State will lend his sanction to so criminal a misappropriation of the public money.

The *Madras Mail* has the follwing remarks on the cause of the late fatal railway accident:—"The line from Arconum to Cuddapah is in charge of a divisional officer, of some years experience, and all alterations of meeting stations and cancelment of trains are, it may be assumed, made under his orders; but in the present case, it is not yet clear whether he issued the notice alleged to have been received by Howe, or whether the station master at Naggery took upon himself to do so. Whatever may be the case as regards the Naggery station-master, it seems certain that the station-master at Arconum did not receive any instructions either to stop or cancel the goods train, so that the driver, as usual, started the train when the 'all-right signal' was given him. No blame can therefore be attached to the drivers or guards of either train. The fault, therefore, seems to lie between the Naggery and Arconum station-masters. As the goods train from Arconum was only running occasionally, it seems clear the necessary precaution should have been taken to advise the former station that the 2 45 a. m. goods train would run on that day. Was this precaution taken? It appears the station master at Arconum did not doubt that the mail train would wait at Naggery, the usual meeting station, nor had driver Howe any misgiving as to the correctness of the notice he received stating that the goods train had been cancelled. It is somewhat singular that such a notice should have been issued to the driver of the mail train without a corresponding notice having been issued at Arconum. The question, therefore, which naturally arises, is, by whom was the notice issued? The answer to this question will probably explain the accident. It is rumoured that the divisional officer denies having issued any such notice, while the station master at Naggery maintains that he received it by wire from Cuddapah. The two statements are irreconcilable, and it remains to be discovered what are the actual facts of the case. The Agent and Manager, the Traffic Manager, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, together with Major Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, have proceeded to the scene of the accident, with a view to holding an enquiry into the circumstances which led to the collision."

In Calcutta they are looking forward to have an opportunity of seeing the best player of the English game of billiards, and they have at present there the best player of the French game in the world, M. Carme, who arrived a day or two ago from Australia. When Roberts was in Sydney two years ago, M. Carme gave him 500 points in a 1,000 at the French game, and beat him, though Roberts was successful when giving an equal number of points at the English game. M. Carme intends to give some exhibitions of his marvellous skill with the cue and with his hand shortly at the Town Hall, and he will play with gentlemen privately at Mr. Monk's Esplanade Hotel where he is staying.

The Mahomedan gentlemen of Patna intend presenting an address to Mr. Eden when he visits their city, which he is to do shortly. A handsome silver casket, which has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., to contain it, is an excellent specimen of the elegant Indian work which they have lately been turning out. The body of the casket is of bright polished silver, and is covered with perforated diamond-cut work representing an artistically arranged group of lotus and other Indian flowers. Richly chased tigers' heads support the handles, and the inside is lined with purple velvet.

It is announced that Mr. M. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces, will shortly retire upon a special pension, and that Mr. Griffith, who has acted for him previously, will succeed him.

The *Englishman*:—Because, according to an upcountry contemporary, the necessity has passed away, or as is equally probable, in deference to universal condemnation, the attempt of the Government of India to restore its treasury balances by a series of private and confidential loans has been abandoned. The mischief done, however, will long survive as a warning to amateur financiers. That mischief has been more serious and widespread than we were aware of when we last wrote on the subject; and has, as might have been expected, been intensified a hundredfold by the stupidity which enjoined strict secrecy on the parties to whom the applications for money were made. Has the Government of India not yet learned that secrecy in such matters, where many individuals are concerned, is out of the question, and that the only result of an injunction of secrecy is to secure the more scandalous interpretation of the actual facts? In Allahabad, it appears from the *Pioneer*, as much as seven per cent. interest was offered for temporary accommodation, while in the Punjab six only was given. What, moreover, was the object of this secrecy? If, in order to avoid borrowing for a longer period in an abnormally tight market, the Government wanted to contract a temporary loan, there was nothing to be ashamed of in the circumstance, and nothing, that we can see, to prevent its calling for tenders in the ordinary way. If the object was to obtain money cheaper than it could have been got in the open market, then the conclusion is inevitable, that the Government adopted, not merely a course which was in fact unfair to the lenders of the money, but one which it knew to be unfair. For it could hardly have supposed that native capitalists would feel the mere honour of lending to the sirkar sufficient compensation for loss of interest; and even if it did suppose this, it had no business to trade on the motive.

We see that at the end of last year the rolling stock of all the railways in India consisted of 1,562 locomotives, 4,216 passenger carriages, 27,336 goods waggons of all sorts, and 1,098 break vans.

The China papers state that reports from the province of Shansi represent the distress as so great that thousands are dying daily. It is also said that the poor people are not only feeding upon dead bodies, but that the strong in body have become so ravenous that they are actually destroying the weak for food.

"Aliph Cheem" (Captain Yeldham) in a letter from London to a Calcutta paper, says:—"A cavalry regiment, well known of late years in India, I mean the 18th Hussars, is at this moment the field of a good deal of speculation with regard to promotion. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Col. Barton, has sent in his papers, and Major Phillips, who has served in the regiment all his life naturally enough looks for the command. But in these days regimental service does not always count so high as army seniority, and Major Phillips is by no means an old field officer. The regiment has been rather unfortunate of late in having three commanding officers succeeding each other within four years, viz., Colonels Knox, Prettijohn, and Barton. However good each may be, it is well to leave a more settled state of things than this, although perhaps things were a little too settled prior to the recent shuffle. Colonel Knox held command, I think, for fifteen years. What would the War Office say to such an idea now-a-days?"

The special correspondent of the *Levant Herald* in the camp of Suleiman Pasha, describes the regret and surprise with which the news of Mehemet Ali's supersession was received by the staff and all in camp. Writing from Kadkieul, October 4, he says, "The night fell; the bugle sent the camps to rest betimes, for on the following morning we were to attack. Every one was in high spirits, but disappointment was our doom. The stars were still bright over-head when my tent doors were pulled roughly apart, and an officer's head and shoulders was thrust through the opening. 'Do you know the news? The Marshal has been recalled, and Suleiman Pasha takes his place.' Of course the sensible thing to do would have been to thank my informant, turn me to my pillows, and get me to my rest again. But I got up, and found all the staff in consternation, not at the appointment of Suleiman, but at the recall of Mehemet Ali. The news had already spread to the camps of adjacent divisions, and officers had hurried over and were gathered in groups in the tents, fuming over the balk of the attack planned for the morrow, and regretting the loss of a leader who was a gallant soldier and a courteous, high-minded gentleman. To the distant observer, Mehemet Ali has seemed slow, but it was because he knew the weak as well as the strong points in the instrument he was called upon to handle, and, knowing that the issue of the campaign mainly depended on the preservation of the Quadrilateral, he would expose it to no danger, and so combined his cautious attacks as to give the enemy no opportunity of assuming the offensive. All these things the ex-Marshal's staff comprehended, and placed in him unlimited confidence. It is impossible not to feel infinite regret that Mehemet Ali Pasha has been deprived of his command. Under the circumstances—most difficult and complex, commander-in-chief in name but not in fact—he has served his country with singular wisdom, and with a measure of success which warrants conviction that had he been supported by Suleiman Pasha, and unthwarted by Ahmed Eyoub, he would have had Biela long ago. The point at which the late commander-in-chief's proceedings seem open to criticism is after the battle of Katzilevo, when his excellency certainly lost several days in preparing his movement on the Baniska-Lom—a movement which might have led to great results if the action had been differently fought. The affair, however, miscarried; for orders were not obeyed, and one general, if not two, had they belonged to any other army than the Turkish, would have been permanently disgraced after their conduct which lost that day. However, the mistake was being repaired, and, if it had not pleased the Porte to make the change, it is probable that by this time Biela would have been turned if not taken."

There is not a single masted ironclad building in any of the Government yards at the present moment, and it would seem as if the Admiralty had decided to abandon this type of battle-ship altogether. The Temeraire and the Shannon, the latest additions to our armoured navy, are still at home, notwithstanding the fact that they were reported fit for sea months ago, and have been under orders to join the Mediterranean command ever since they came out of dock. Probably Mr. W. H. Smith thinks we have had enough of vessels of this stamp, which are never to be depended upon, apparently for service, and thinks it high time we made a change. When the Nelson and Northampton are out of the hands of the dockyard authorities there will not be another masted ironclad forthcoming for years, since no lines have been laid down for others; and three or four years must, therefore, necessarily elapse before any more can be completed. The turret vessels Dreadnought and Inflexible are progressing but slowly at Portsmouth, and two others, the Ajax and the Agamemnon, will be ready to launch by the time the former are fit for sea. Unlike the Italians, who have two vessels in dock equal in strength to the Inflexible, and another under construction, whose iron walls are to be a foot thicker, our own authorities appear to be quite satisfied with the present floating defences, and propose building men-of-war lighter rather than heavier. The Ajax and the Agamemnon will probably carry as heavy metal as their monster sister, the Inflexible, but their armour will not be so thick. There is, however, a possibility of steel plates being employed for protection in lieu of iron, for, since the gunnery trials at Spezzia, considerable confidence has been felt in the resisting qualities of the former metal. A steel plate may be fractured by a heavy projectile, but it stubbornly refuses to let the shot pass, and as it is very unlikely that the same spot will be hit twice in a naval action, the opinion in favour of steel gains ground with naval men. But whether unarmoured vessels are not, after all, to be preferred, at any rate so far as seagoing ships are concerned, is a point still open to question, and the circumstance that the flotilla of steel corvettes now building are all unarmoured, as were the Euryalus, Inconstant, Raleigh, and many other recent frigates, points unmistakably to the conclusion that our Admiralty possess considerable confidence in men-of-war of this type.

Mr. Sala is enthusiastic over the season at Brighton, where he was spending his autumn holiday; but particularly hilarious is he in being out of the reach of the visits of "printers' devils." He says, "They are whitewashing my Lares and staining my Penates oak colour; and I have come, for lack of a domicile, to Brighton. Everbody should come to Brighton just now. We are having the most delightful 'Indian Summer' weather that you can conceive. Lord Beaconsfield is here; and in another week I will wager that the Premier will look blooming and feel himself a boy again. George the fourth is here, I saw him this morning trotting across the Steyne, in a curly brown wig, a real beaver hat, and a claret-coloured surtout with a velvet collar. If it was not his Majesty, the ancient buck whom I met was certainly an admirably well-preserved relic of the Georgian era. In any case I should advise you to come to Brighton. The cheesecakes at Mutton's and the old port at the Old Ship are as excellent as ever; and the young ladies from the 'Colleges' and 'Seminaries,' celebrated by Mr. Ashby Sterry in his poem of 'Two and Two,' look even more sylph-like and more bewitching than they were wont. Come to Brighton, by all means. Herr Kuhe is giving his concerts; and the fly-drivers and Bath-chair men are civil and obliging. Come to Brighton, for fresh figs (was their cultivation introduced into Sussex by some of the Spanish waifs and strays cast ashore here after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada?) are ripe and cheap; the bathing season is not yet over; there is no mud; there are no fogs; there is nothing the matter with the gas, or the water, or the drainage, or the subterranean telegraph wires; there are no beggars by day nor burglars by night to make life burdensome to you, and—aha! *there are no printers' devils.* Knock and ring, my young friends, as loudly and as persistently as you please at my door in London. Sit on the doorstep till your hair grows out of your caps, and your toes grow through your boots, I am at Brighton, and defy you. If they would only suppress the Electric Telegraph for awhile and limit the postal deliveries to one a day, the measure of my felicity would be complete."

It is announced that the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain an article by Mr. Gladstone on "The County Suffrage and Mr. Lowe."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA, Nov. 11.

We have been in the pleasant anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but I heard yesterday that he had changed his plans and is not now coming. This, if true, is to be regretted, as we have a very good little army here and no doubt the Commander-in-Chief would have been pleased with it. Mhow is at present charming as regards climate. The nights and mornings are quite cold. The Gymkhana seems to have died away altogether since Dr. Anderson gave up the management of it. This is a pity as it used to afford general amusement and was looked forward to with great pleasure. On Wednesday last the Brigade was broken up into an attacking and a defending force, the former under Colonel Little, 25th N. L. I., and the latter under the Major General Commanding. The object of the attacking force was to capture "one tree hill," which they did eventually. The Hussars, on the defending side, made charge after charge in the most daring style at the enemy's Infantry who, however, seemed to be as little affected thereby as the mounted warriors were by the continuous fire of the arm which really fights our country's battles. Had service ammunition been in the pouches of the Infantry it is just possible that the Light Cavalry might have suffered some loss. The Horse Artillery were certainly the men of the day. Their drill is so good and their men are so well up to their work. The Infantry did their duty as British Infantry always do—well. The spectators were a small group of ladies and gentlemen mounted under the protection of a staff officer and a few natives on foot. The whole Brigade looked uncommonly well and fit for active service. About a fortnight since there was a dance in the Mhow Library which from what people who were there say was a great success—Captain Angus, A. D. C., deserves all the credit for getting it up. A great many attended it, and I hear the Mhow ladies looked extremely pretty, which is only quite natural. Now the grass in the jungle is being cut, and the crops also, we expect to see the pigstickers at work again. They are well off I hear as regards their fund, and only too anxious to begin sport. The crops about here at all events are not to be complained of. Lieutenant Orr, of the 25th N. L. I., has gone to the Famine districts in Madras on duty.

MYSORE WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

Mr. A. Wingate, Additional Secretary to the Famine Commissioner, Mysore, reports for the week ending the 3rd November as follows:

Heavy rain again fell during the week in every district except Chitaldrug, where the break in the weather, which has since become general, had brightened prospects. The constant wet was proving most unfavourable to the dry crops, in some places seriously retarding the harvest. The jawar was rotting in the ear and has suffered considerably, and the ragi was in much danger. Paddy on the other hand remarkably improved, and the tanks being everywhere full, an excellent Vaisak crop may be expected, while the cessation of the rain has come in time to prevent the threatened damage becoming serious. The Famine Commissioner visited the affected part of the Kadur District, and reports that had it not been for the injury done by the rain to the standing crops, the famine there would have almost ended by now except in the Banavar Taluk, which was most affected in the earlier part of the year. The crops were fine and abundant, and a large area cultivated; but it is feared almost all the jawar is lost, and the other crops, except those sown lately, materially injured, though fine weather would still repair much of the harm done. A few people are to be met with wandering in a purposeless way and some seek the malnad in hopes of employment there, but there are no signs as yet of any considerable exodus in that direction. The imports of grain by rail amounted to 3,980 tons, showing an increase of 1,947 tons over the imports of last week. From Bangalore 1,504 tons were exported, or 204 tons less than last week. Prices were unfavourably affected by the discouraging reports of the crops and rose in every district, except Mysore and Shimoga, where prospects are very good. The number of labourers employed on civil relief works was 33,335, or a net increase of 2,168, occurring in Bangalore, and Tumkur Districts. Under the Public Works Department 43,870 labourers were employed on famine relief works and paid at the Famine Code rates. Hitherto the returns have shown all the Public Works labour of the Province, but it has been thought better to exclude all except relief labour. Were the returns prepared in the same manner as for last week, the number of labourers employed was 52,338, or nearly the same as for the previous week. The wet weather and the approaching harvest have affected the labour returns, and as applications for relief are falling off, the pressure upon works will probably diminish. The numbers gratuitously fed in Relief Camps amounted to 51,328, or a decrease of 9,820. The number on civil and professional works amounts to 85,673 compared with 51,328 charitably fed.

BOMBAY.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 p. m.

Quadrille	Cologne	Coote.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Valse	Cagliostro	Strauss.
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi.
Selection	Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer.
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes	Gounod.

The Director General of Post Offices.—Mr. Monteith, Post Master General of Post Offices in India is now in Poona on an inspection tour. It is said that this is the first time Poona has been visited by a Post Master General of India after a lapse of nine years.

Poor-box.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 2-12 0 from "Pool" contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A warning.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a hack buggy driver was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on being found guilty of furious driving and thereby injuring a native. Rs. 2 of the fine were ordered to be paid to the injured man.

Attempting to stab.—Joseph Rodgers, a seaman of the s. s. Koina, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction on being adjudged guilty of attempting to cause grievous hurt, by means of a sheath knife, to Ephraim Waters, the boatswain of that vessel.

House-breaking and theft.—A noted character, named Malloo Dhurma, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of house-breaking by night and theft of property belonging to Bhicoojee Dorabjee, and was sentenced to one year's hard labour in the House of Correction and fifteen lashes with a cat-o'nine tails.

Marine Court of Inquiry.—Captain G. O'B. Carew, of H. M.'s Indian Marine, has been appointed nautical assessor instead of Captain H. Morland to conduct the investigation, into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship Rahmani off the coast of Rutnaghery on the 9th August last. The inquiry will commence to-day at the Fort Police Court at noon.

Criminal breach of trust.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo broker, named Shewram Tribowun, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, in respect of sixteen shares of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co. belonging to Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, a share broker. Evidence was taken at some length, and the case adjourned.

We are glad to hear that the late wreck of the Rahamani was not a total loss to the underwriters. The sum of nearly Rs. 20,000 was realized from the sale of the cargo salved from her. This amount is placed in the Bank of Bombay pending the preparation of the salvage statement. Great credit is due to Mr. A. T. Crawford, Collector of Rutnagiri, and the subordinates under him, for the assistance rendered in saving the cargo. When the head of a department leads in cases like the wreck of the Rahamani, he is sure to be well backed up by those under him. And we can only hope that when other wrecks occur near our port they may have the necessary assistance rendered as efficiently and as promptly as on this occasion.

Yesterday morning a grand and solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the R. C. Church of the Rosary at Mazagon by the members of the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Joseph de Lima Souza, who departed this life on the 14th of October last. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay presided. The sacred Edifice was unusually crowded by a large number of devotees who attended to pay their last respects to the deceased gentleman, who was a respectable and influential member of the Portuguese community in Bombay and a cousin of the late Count Michael de Souza of Marseilles.

Our Hydrabad (Sind) correspondent writes as follows:—To reciprocate the kindly feeling evinced towards the sergeants of the Detachment 83rd Regiment since their arrival at Hydrabad, by the sergeants of the D 2nd Royal Artillery. The "County of Dublin" Sergeants entertained the R. A. Staff Sergeants on Saturday, the 3rd of November, in their mess-room at a supper, previous to their departure to Kurrachee. The affair was a great success, upwards of 50 persons sat down to the supper. Sergeant Major Lyness, of the 83rd, after proposing the usual loyal toasts, expressed in a short and appropriate speech the gratitude he and his brother sergeants felt and ever would feel towards the non-commissioned officers of the R. A. and station. Quartermaster Sergeant Cousins, R. A., in responding to the toast, spoke with much good feelings sincerely thanking the 83rd sergeants for their good wishes and kindness. Several excellent songs and recitations enlivened the proceedings, especially those of Sergeants Magee Frankin, Brennan, Davenport, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Wiffin.—*Beacon.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, BYCULLA.

On Tuesday afternoon His Excellency paid a visit to St. Mary's Institution in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, when the Mazagon Company of the Bombay Volunteers formed a guard of honour to receive the Governor. At 5 o'clock His Excellency drove up, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and was received by the following gentlemen:—The Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, the Very Rev. B. Hafely, Superior of the Institution, the Very Rev. N. Pagani, Rev. Fathers Dahling, Cooke, Clarke, Dr. Wily, Bocham and Althoff, also the Hon. Justice Green, Mr. Lynch, and Col. Sexton. His Excellency was escorted upstairs, where the boys of the school, numbering about 250, were assembled, when the following address was read out by one of the pupils:

To H. E. Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay.

Your Excellency,—In wishing you a hearty welcome to St. Mary's, I am merely acting as spokesman to more than two hundred of my schoolmates—resident in this Institution. When I represent to your Excellency that this is the first opportunity afforded to the boys of St. Mary's by a Governor of Bombay to offer a word of greeting to the representative of our most gracious sovereign in these parts, you will the better be able to realise the sincere pleasure to each and all of us, which the announcement of your Excellency's intended visit brought with it. Is it needful to say that so gracious an act of condescension on the part of your Excellency, in addition to the honour which it confers on us, is only one proof more, if further proof were needed, of that genial nature, fatherly care and watchful interest in all that concerns the proper education of youth, which made your Excellency's name next to a household word in Calcutta. In conclusion, your Excellency, what by us, at least, must be ever regarded as *the* event of the day, fully justifies us in re-echoing those words of our brother pupils of Calcutta in their farewell address to your Excellency:—"Calcutta's allosis Bombay's gain." And while thus endeavouring to bring home to your Excellency the joy with which this your first visit has filled us, we would venture between a promise and a hope, that nothing on our part shall be neglected to merit a repetition of so honourable a distinction. Once more, your Excellency, we unite in wishing you a hearty welcome to St. Marys' Institution. The Pupils St. Mary's Institution.

His Excellency in reply thanked the boys for the address, and for the kind greeting he had received. He was pleased he said to see such a large number of healthy and happy-looking boys, that they had such a comfortable home and a nice play-ground, and that they were instructed in every branch of education, including music, of which latter he had sufficient evidence by the fine band they had. He thought they had reason to be thankful to their instructors for these blessings, which would enable them, in after years, to earn an honest livelihood and become respectable members of society. He said that this was only a preliminary visit, but he hoped to see them again and to have the pleasure of distributing prizes amongst them at the time of the examination. The boys then gave three hearty cheers for the Governor. His Excellency was then conducted through the spacious building. He walked through the dormitories, went up to the terrace or Watch Tower, then into the chapel, visited the infirmary, play-ground, school-rooms, &c., and expressed himself highly pleased with the neatness and cleanliness of the whole establishment. The band of the school played a few lively airs while His Excellency was going round the building, which showed that they had been well trained under the management of the Rev. W. Althoff.

His Excellency continued his stay on the premises for more than an hour, during which he expressed his desire that a Corps of Volunteer Cadets should be formed by the elder boys of the Institution, and if an instructor were required he would see that they should have one appointed for that purpose. His Excellency's desire was at once acceded to by the Rev. Fathers, and a number of Volunteer cadets will soon be enrolled.

On His Excellency's departure he thanked the authorities of the Institution for the kind reception he had met with, and for the very pleasant time he had spent. The band of the school then played the National Anthem, and the Volunteers presented arms, on the departure of His Excellency.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Offices, Rampart Row, Lt. Col. Hancock presiding.

THE BUDGET.

The discussion was resumed at the point at which the Corporation adjourned, Mr. Maclean, for convenience sake, dividing his motion for sanctioning the grants to primary education, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, &c., and moving the several items separately.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting Mr. Kirkham moved an amendment to the motion regarding the grant for assisting primary education, to the affect that the grant should be increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy said he was glad Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had advocated the cause of more schools for the Mahomedan population, and hoped the authorities would give attention to his recommendation.

Dr. Blaney proposed as another amendment that the grant be increased to Rs. 20,000 on the express condition that Rs. 5,000 be devoted to furthering female education.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded this amendment.

Mr. Maclean said without wishing to damp the enthusiasm of any members of the Corporation on the subject of female education, he would beg to remind them that there was not an unlimited cash balance at their disposal. The estimates of income had not yet been passed, and it was possible they might not be passed, as proposed by the Town Council. There were serious claims already on the cash balance, and if the Corporation voted sums of money in the irregular manner proposed, without calculating where they were to come from, he was afraid it might be necessary to increase taxation. He thought they ought to be content to do what Mr. Kirkham and the Director of Public Instruction had asked, viz:—to grant Rs. 15,000, and if they did that they would be acting very fairly, and indeed liberally, towards the Education Department. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sayani fully agreed with Mr. Maclean, and he thought the Director of Public Instruction knew best what was wanted in this direction, and to fetter his hands by placing any conditions on the Municipal grant would be very unadvisable. (Hear, hear.) He thought an increase of Rs. 5,000 this year would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supported the amendment, and said there was not a single school for Mahomedan children supported out of the Municipal grant. There was no desire to fetter the Director of Public Instruction, but the Corporation might recommend that some portion of their grant should be devoted to female education and to establishing primary schools for the Mahomedan population.

Mr. Kirkham said a very considerable number of Mahomedan children attended the Guzeratee schools supported out of the Municipal grant; but it was true that there was no school for teaching Hindoostanee, which he presumed was what Mr. Nowrojee meant by saying there was no school for Mahomedan children.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee further said the Report of Public Instruction showed that there was not a single school in Bombay maintained by Government out of the provincial grants for female education. The educational authorities ought to take this fact and the Corporation's suggestion into very serious consideration. He agreed with Mr. Maclean that considering the state of the Municipal funds, and the payments they had engaged to make for important works for the benefit of the people, it was not advisable to double their grant for primary education this year, but an addition of 50 per cent. should be considered a very handsome increase.

Mr. Kirkham said as much as could be done was done already in Bombay to advance the cause of female education, and Government was doing a great deal for primary education generally in the city, in devoting something like Rs. 20,000 towards primary education. And it must be remembered that Government supported almost entirely what were called the Anglo-Vernacular schools and the schools in which higher education was imparted in Bombay. He should just like to mention, as an interesting and instructive fact, that last year the city of London raised as a special rate for primary education in London alone a sum of 27 lacs of rupees, besides borrowing 67 lacs of rupees for the building of primary school houses. As Bombay professed to be the first city in India, he mentioned this with a view to stimulating members of the Corporation by showing them what the really great cities of Europe thought of the importance of primary education. But he was quite sure a grant of Rs. 15,000 would be of very great benefit to the Educational Department, and would be most thankfully received.

Mr. Nowrojee said he was sorry to learn one fact, that Government had taken away the grants-in-aid which had been given to several schools in Bombay, although in the case of Missionary schools such grants had been continued.

Mr. Kirkham said Government had withdrawn the grants from schools which were conducted as private speculations for the sake of gain, and the Missionary schools were conducted from charitable motives and not for the sake of gain. He believed Government considered that was an important distinction.

Dr. Blaney said he had lived long in Bombay and knew the place, and he knew also the female education of Bombay and all that was going on, and except among the Parsees, it was all moonshine. He thought the Corporation should see that a beginning was made in female education, which, when once fair commenced, would spread and grow as time advanced.

On Dr. Blaney's amendment being put to the vote, it was declared to be carried, but on being put as a substantive motion, it was lost. A poll was demanded, and on being taken, it was found there was a considerable majority against it, the numbers being 21 against 16.

Mr. Kirkham's amendment that the grant be increased to Rs. 15,000 was then put and adopted.

Mr. Maclean next moved that the yearly grant of Rs. 36,000 to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital be sanctioned.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen moved as a rider that a condition be attached to the grant to the effect that an account of the expenditure of the grant and the work of the hospital should be supplied annually to the Corporation.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas seconded this motion, and said he had got a lac and-a-half of rupees for this hospital, and if he had known the expense of maintaining it was to fall on the Municipality, he would never have interfered in the matter.

Dr. Pinkerton was of opinion that the Corporation had no right to call for such a report as it was proposed to ask for. The gentleman in medical charge of the department was a servant of Government, and would report as usual to the head of his department, and the Corporation might continue to obtain copies of the reports in the ordinary way. Nearly half the total cost of the Hospital was at present borne by Government, and if the Corporation adopted the proposition before them, Government might say "oh, yes, you can have the report, and can meet the whole expenditure."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said if Government said they were not entitled to a report of the working of the Hospital and the disposal of the funds granted by the Corporation, it would be time for them to consider whether they should or should not withdraw the grant altogether. He thought the Corporation were entitled to a report, inasmuch as the bulk of the expense of maintaining the Hospital was defrayed by the Corporation. The condition proposed to be attached to the grant was a just and proper condition and he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Shantaram, in answer to Dr. Pinkerton, said Government had contemplated reports being furnished to the Corporation, because there was a Government Resolution, passed at the time the hospital was founded, containing an order to that effect.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said that the only portion of the hospital expenses defrayed by Government was the salary of the Surgeon in charge. The whole of the remaining cost was borne by the Municipality.

Mr. Kirkham thought the matter might be compromised by Government being asked to furnish the Corporation annually with a precis of the report. He thought was there a reasonable reluctance on the part of the medical officers in charge of the hospital to submit their technical reports to such a body as the Town Council or Corporation, for general criticism. That was obviously what was feared, and if a precis only were furnished, the difficulty could be obviated.

Mr. Maclean said it seemed to him that this was one instance out of several in which it was observable that officials stood much less on etiquette in receiving Municipal money than in rendering an account of the expenditure. (Laughter and applause.) He did not at all agree with Mr. Kirkham in thinking that it would be a bad thing for full reports of the working of the hospital to be sent in to the Corporation year after year. He thought they had a right to receive them, and might apply to them much wholesome criticism. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad to accept the proposed condition as a rider to the original resolution.

Dr. Blaney said that at first the Corporation had perhaps received the requisition to make the annual grant to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital with some doubt and hesitation, but as years had gone by and its successful working had become apparent to those who cared to go and see for themselves how things were managed, the grant was made without any hesitation whatever as regarded the hospital itself. (Hear, hear). He believed they were all of opinion that it was a most creditably conducted hospital. One feature of a report submitted to the Corporation would be of great importance, viz:—not merely how many patients were admitted month after month, and day after day, but how many thousands on thousands were turned away. With that information before them the Corporation would see what a shameful want existed of accommodation for the poor sick and injured in the city of Bombay.

The resolution was then put along with the rider, and was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, the grants of Rs. 5,000 for discretionary contingencies and Rs. 5,000 for auditors' allowances, were sanctioned.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, the expenditure Rs. 33,900 for rent of the Municipal offices was sanctioned.

TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Maclean moved that the total estimated expenditure for the year 1878 be sanctioned at Rs. 30,72,235, or Rs. 5,000 in excess of the Town Council's estimate caused by the increase in the grant towards primary education.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy seconded the motion, which was adopted.

THE INCOME.

Mr. Maclean moved that the House-rate for 1878 be fixed at 5 per cent., and that the budget estimate be fixed at Rs. 5,45,500.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he wished to make some remarks in regard to this item which would also have reference to the Lighting and Police rates. The Government and Port Trust contributions to the House-rate were fixed respectively at Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 30,000, to the Lighting-rate at Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 10,000, and to the Police-rate also at Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000. The arrangement by which Government paid its contribution in lieu of being assessed at the ordinary rate was made some 10 or 15 years ago, and Government property was not then nearly so extensive and valuable as at present. There had been several spacious buildings erected on the Esplanade, such as the Secretariat, the Public Works Offices, Post Office, &c., and there were other fine buildings in course of completion, such as the High Court and others. He thought the Government contribution ought now to be arranged anew on a fresh basis, so that the Municipality should get from Government the full value of the rates payable on Government property. He had been given to understand that a committee had been appointed by Government for the purpose of re-assessing the Government lands and buildings, and the committee's report was very near completion. When it came before the Town Council and Corporation, he hoped the matter would be carefully inquired into, and the facts ascertained as to the rates paid by Government in proportion to the value of the property. He had no objection meanwhile to the proposed estimate being accepted in a provisional capacity.

The motion was then put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Master, the lighting-rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and the estimate of Rs. 2,16,200 was approved.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Police-rate was also fixed at 2 per cent., and the estimate of Rs. 2,16,200 was accepted.

Mr. Maclean next moved the acceptance of the estimate of Rs. 2,36,500 to be derived from wheel-tax, the tax to be fixed at the maximum rates allowed by the Act.

Mr. Spencer seconded the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee Master understood that the Commissioner of Police had made certain exemptions in cases of the new buggies, and asked if that would affect the estimate.

It was explained that the Town Council had recommended the buggy owners who had their buggies converted should be exempted from one year's wheel tax. At present 30 buggies had been converted. This did not interfere materially with the estimate.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee called attention to the fact that the actual receipts from the wheel-tax had been decreasing year by year, and stated that it was a matter of notoriety that payment of this tax was evaded by many persons. He hoped the executive officers entrusted with the assessment and collection of the wheel-tax would use their utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts at evasion. If it was considered that the Act in its present shape was defective on this point, now was the time to bring such a matter to the notice of Government and suggest an amendment.

The motion was adopted, and a sentence was added to it approving of the exemptions granted to the owners of the new buggies.

Mr. Maclean moved that the contribution by Government of Rs. 90,000 to the maintenance of the police force be accepted.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the motion, and expressed a hope that the grant would be uninterruptedly continued for all future years. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Master, the estimate of Rs. 1,63,000 to be derived from liquor licenses was accepted.

On this point, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee expressed a hope that if Government were to deprive the Municipality of this source of income, they would make ample and sufficient compensation. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, the estimate of Rs. 2,000 to be derived from public land conveyances "badges" was accepted.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, it was resolved that the estimate of Rs. 1,47,500 to be derived from tobacco duty and licenses should be accepted.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Master, it was resolved that the estimate of Rs. 5,62,000 to be derived from Town Duties should be accepted.

Mr. Maclean moved that the estimate of Rs. 17,000 to be derived from the special tax on insurance companies should be confirmed.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the motion, which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Vithul, the estimate of Rs. 8,000 for contributions of Municipal servants towards Pension Fund, was accepted.

On the motion of Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the estimate of Rs. 1,96,500 to be derived from the Halalcore cess was accepted.

Mr. Maclean next proposed that the budget estimate of the water-rate for 1878 be accepted at Rs. 3,25,000, and that the rates be levied in accordance with the bye-laws sanctioned by Government in 1866, the ordinary rate to be 12 annas, and the millowners to be charged at the increased rate of Re 1-4 as. per thousand gallons.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the motion.

A memorial from the Millowners' Association protesting against the proposed increase in the rates to be paid by the mills was taken as read. It has already been published.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy said—Gentlemen when the subject of increasing the rate at which Vehar water is to be supplied in 1878 to our cotton mills and manufacturing companies was before the Town Council, I had not the opportunity of giving my opinion, being unavoidably absent from the meeting of the 23rd October. I therefore think that I should be wanting in my duty were I to let this opportunity pass without expressing my views on the subject. That in these days of an almost complete stagnation of business Bombay owes a great deal to the mill industry which has happily sprung up amongst us cannot be denied at all, and I think it is the bounden duty of all of us to do our best to foster and encourage that industry as much as it lies in our power instead of hampering it with one impost and another. That out of the population of this city upwards of a hundred thousand souls are directly or indirectly dependent upon this important industry is a fact which in itself is sufficient to entitle it to our best support and sympathy, and I trust that most of you, gentlemen, will think with me that the proposal to increase the water rate on this case is as unjust as it is unjustifiable. All those who, like myself, are in a position to know anything about our manufactories will, I am sure, be able to bear me out when I say that they are deceiving themselves who think that the proprietors of our mills are at present making extraordinary profits. It is certainly true that some of our mills did for a short time give large dividends to investors in them, but it is equally true that just as this fact was beginning to attract the attention of capitalists a reaction took place and adverse circumstances cropped up whereby the large profits yielded by some of our factories became a thing of the past. A serious crisis was until very recently pending over our mill owners. The famine in the land was causing them a great deal of anxiety, and they were beginning to feel its effects upon their important industry when a bountiful providence averted the danger. The high price of cotton and the decreasing yield (in price) of their manufactures have already begun to demand the most serious attention of our mill owners, and the present is therefore the most inopportune time for increasing one of their burdens. It is very creditable to the Corporation that it has hitherto abstained from imposing any taxation upon our cotton. It will be in the recollection of some of you that after an important and intelligent discussion the Bench of Justices, your predecessors in the Municipal Government of the town, resolved that it was not desirable to tax cotton as it so materially contributed in one way and another to the prosperity of the city. I believe it was at the instance of either the local or the Supreme Government that this view was taken by the Justices. As you know, gentlemen, we are incurring a large expenditure in order to maintain an efficient Fire Brigade and Police force which are of the greatest service to our cotton merchants, but nevertheless we do not tax cotton, because as I just observed cotton contributes a great deal to the prosperity of our town, and but for the trade in it Bombay would not be what it is at present. In that instance we showed ourselves alive to what was our duty by protecting the trade of the city, and I hope that by your decision in this matter to-day you will give another proof of that. I make bold, gentlemen, to charge you not only as members of this Corporation but as true and good citizens to consider well before you vote for an increase of the rate which will in a manner increase the burdens of our mill owners who have done so much to add to the well being of the town. Were it not for our mills, I venture to say Bombay would not be the busy industrious town it is to-day, and might not have so easily obtained the motto "urbs prima in India" which so delights us all and makes the sister presidencies envious. It cannot be said that we are in fear of a severe drought of drinking water, because as you all know we are every day spending thousands of gallons of it for watering our roads. Nothing but a great and pressing scarcity of water could in my opinion justify us in increasing the rate we receive from our factories for the water we supply them with, and I maintain that so long as we are able to allow a single road or thoroughfare to be watered with the wholesome and good water from our Vehar main, so long ought we also to continue to supply our mills and factories with that necessary commodity at the lowest possible rate. It is a well-known fact that the great cost of Vehar water has obliged all our mills to have their own tanks and reservoirs for working their machinery. The water in these falls very low in the hot months during which it is in many cases necessary to supplement the supply from the tanks and reservoirs with Vehar water, but in the other months of the year the only Vehar water which our mills generally take is what is required by their workmen for drinking purposes. The proposal to charge the mill owners at a higher rate for the water their poor operatives drink than what the rest of the public pay cannot, therefore, be justified on any ground. I am confident that the effect of the proposed higher rate will be not the contemplated one of increasing our revenue from this source but the contrary one of materially decreasing it, though the consumption of water will remain almost the same. I hope and trust, therefore, gentlemen, that considering all the circumstances of the case you will be pleased to fix the water rate at the present figure, viz., 12 annas per 1000 gallons. With these observations I beg to propose as an amendment that the water rate should be uniform, and that no increase be made in the rate at present charged to our factories.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said—As Mr. Nanabhoy has so very lucidly explained the several reasons in support of his amendment, and as you have also before you the arguments as urged in the protest by the Millowners' Association, I will not take up the time of the Corporation by going over the same ground. There are, however, some two or three points which need to be noticed, and I shall speak briefly in reference to them. Gentlemen, I am sure that if you patiently consider all that some of the supporters of the amendment have to urge, you will certainly pause before taking a step most adverse to the interest of our Municipality. Nay, more, you will perceive the eminent propriety of allowing the water rate for cotton mills to stand at the former rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. First, then, our esteemed Chairman of the Town Council observed, whilst introducing the Budget at our last meeting, that if the municipal revenue were diminished according to the views expressed by the millowners, he would not care for it. He thought it could be easily made up. His opinion was that the water which mills would not use in future could be readily purchased by the inhabitants in general. I am sorry to say I cannot share in the hope which Mr. Maclean seems to have held out. Those who have need of Vehar water have already got pipes laid on their properties; and unless there was to be a large addition to our population, I don't think the wish of the Chairman of the Town Council is likely to be realised. So that the loss of revenue which the Municipality will eventually suffer will be a dead loss. Then again, my friend said that it was to the extraordinary quantity of water consumed by mills that there was a reduction in pressure in some quarters. I am sorry to say this statement is not borne out by facts. The mills only use Vehar water for purely mill purposes during the hot or dry months of the year. It is notorious that at the present moment good many parts of the town do not get their supply of water. And it is equally notorious that the mills at *this* time of the year do *not* use Vehar water to that extent as to make the pressure at all appreciable. But, gentlemen, you are all cognisant of *the* real cause of the reduction in pressure. It is owing to the every year increasing sphere of distribution all over the city, and further to the inability of the mains to bear a further strain proportionate to the wants of the inhabitants. Further, in his able speech of the same day, my esteemed friend stated that as the Municipality is bound to carry out large works, it was necessary that the existing sources of revenue should be made more productive, and he has called the attention of the Corporation to bear this important subject in mind. Well, I ask, is the step we are now called upon to take one calculated to increase our present source of revenue? I emphatically say no. There will be a temporary increase; but this increase will force the millowners to become almost wholly independent of Vehar water in future. Then the present income, which I learn is about Rs. 50,000, will be swept away, and the already overtaxed citizen's will be called upon to pay increased taxation to recoup the loss and carry on those works, to which the Municipality has pledged itself. Now, gentlemen, I have in vain looked into the published proceedings of the Town Council for any very tangible ground for this enhanced water rate on mills. The only reason brought forward is reported to be the large profits made by cotton factories. In the first place I do not admit the principle on which the increased taxation is sought to be justified. In the second place I am sorry there was no one in the Council to correct the erroneous statement that the mills were now making very large profits. I may inform you, gentlemen, that at this moment the prospects of the mills are far from cheering. Their profits are bare. I well understand the public spirit with which the Town Council has been actuated, and I give that body, composed as it is of so many able and intelligent men, credit for their zeal. But in this instance I must say it has been a mis taken one. The prosperity of mills can never be uniform, and they have their good and bad times. Many in this city will recollect that the really good time was somewhere between 1872 to 1876, and that has passed away, and were it not for the timely fall of copious rain I cannot say how disastrous would have been the case of the mill-owners of Bombay. It must be recollected that when they had bad years they paid water rates all the same. You will also please bear in mind that nearly 60,000 gallons are consumed daily for drinking purposes by the mill hands. And for them the Municipality is paid gallon by gallon according to metre readings. Neary Rs. 15,000 are thus paid annually by mills for water drunk by their poor work-people, which is a clear gain to the Municipality, otherwise, the men would go to drink water to the nearest stand pipe or fountain or drinking well, and the Municipality could not prevent them. Last, and not the least, gentlemen, it depends on you whether by adopting the resolution proposed you wish to strangle the chief rising industry of the place. It cannot be denied that this industry has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the city. And if it is allowed to grow without unreasonable obstacles it would continue to add to the city's fortunes. Economists are agreed that healthy and flourishing industries, wherever they may be, ought to be fostered and encouraged and not hampered by artificial hindrances. It is left to you whether you will adopt a course diametrically opposed not only to the industry in question, but to the interest of the Municipality. In conclusion, I must not omit to say that I speak here in my capacity as a Corporation and not as a person connected with mills. In fact, I have tried to enlighten the Corporation by my own experience that it would be prejudicial to its interest to levy the increased rate. The construction of a capacious duplicate tank has recently made the mill, of which I am in charge, almost entirely independent of Vehar water. If any water is consumed at all it is for the men's drinking purposes. You will therefore see that I do not speak from an interested point of view. My interest here is to watch the Municipality, and I say, gentlemen, from my own experience that the Corporation will have yet to suffer the consequences if the resolution proposed by the Town Council is unhappily carried into effect. The mischief once done will be irreparable, and it is your bounden duty, therefore, to well consider whether you would be parties to an act to cripple our permanent source of revenue.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker also bore witness to the correctness of the statement that mills are not making such large profits as they are credited with, and said he thought the Corporation were in danger of acting under a delusion. In his opinion tendency ought rather to be to supply water to a large constituency like the millowners at a cheaper rather than at a higher rate, but the Town Council apparently wished to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. By charging the millowners higher rates, they must drive them to seek other means of supplying the mills with water; the result of this surcharge would be to force the millowners to combine and arrange for getting water independent of the Municipality.

Mr. Kemp thought the Town Council had made a mistake in proposing this additional tax, and that they would have acted with greater justice in restoring the water-rate generally to its old level, instead of making an exception in the case of the mills. (Hear, hear.) He thought it had been done under a misunderstanding. He would put it to the Corporation in this way. In some of the mills there were 2,000 or 3,000 hands employed, and they were all supplied with drinking water through one water-pipe which was connected with a meter, and there was no waste. On the other hand, in supplying 3,000 persons with water in the usual way there was immense loss. He thought that ought to be taken into serious consideration. He opposed the present proposition on the grounds he had stated, but would be prepared to support any amendment to increase the water-rate all round.

Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai here proposed that the meeting should adjourn, as it was past five o'clock, but it was decided by a show of hands that the question at present before the Council should be disposed of before rising.

Mr. Bomonjee Master said some of the gentlemen who had already spoken on this question were more or less interested in the local mills——.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy—They speak here as members of the Corporation.

Mr. Bomonjee—I am speaking in your favour gentlemen. (Laughter.) That is a suicidal step on your part, Mr. Nanabhoy. (Laughter) Mr Bomonjee went on to say that he was not interested in the mills, and it was natural that he would be able to give a dispassionate opinion on the subject. He had always advocated an ample supply of water to the poor people of the town, and there were nearly three lacs of persons interested in the mills. There were 40 mills, with say, an average of 1,000 hands a piece, and each hand probably had three or four others dependent on him or her. Then he supposed there were 2 lacs of holders of mill shares in Bombay; he did not think that was far off the mark.

Dr. Blaney—You have got the whole male population of Bombay.

Mr. Bomonjee thought nearly the whole business of Bombay at present was connected with mills. At any rate, a third of the population would be found to be interested in mills, and that was one of the reason why the Corporation should attend to the petitions made to them not to enhance the water rate. Besides, this was a most inopportune time for enhancing the rate. There were some mills with handsome dividends, but there were others whose dividends would be nil for the year.

Dr. Blaney—Which mills are those?

Mr. Bomonjee said it would be better not to name them; comparisons were odious. It might be urged that Rs. 30,000 amongst 40 miles would be less than Rs. 1,000 a year each, which was a mere bagatelle, but he said that out of deference to the great mass of the people who derived their support from these mill industries, they ought to postpone the consideration of the matter till the Toolsee scheme was completed, and they would then be better able to see in what position they would stand with regard to water supply.

Mr. Kirkham asked if any member could furnish the Corporation with proof of the statement of the Millowners' Association that the Vehar water supplied to the mills all the year round was principally used for drinking purposes.

Mr. Maclean—It is only about one-fifth, I fancy.

Mr. Kirkham said if the statement he referred to was correct, these people were certainly the most tremendous water drinkers ever heard of.

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said it was not a question of dividends or no dividends; he did not think that was the principle of Municipal taxation. As Mr. Kemp had pointed out, he did not think there ought to be differential rates in different classes of the community. On these broad grounds he was opposed to the proposed increase of the rate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean—I think that after some of the speeches we have heard, there ought to be a very serious fall in mill shares to-morrow (hear, hear); but I am afraid the millowners' idea of large and small profits must vary a good deal from that entertained by other classes of the community, and that what they consider very small profits may in many cases be what less favoured mortals would consider a very fair income indeed. I have had a mill mentioned to me to-day by a gentleman very well acquainted with such matters, who said that from his knowledge it had been earning 16 per cent. for the last 6 or 7 years; but it was just possible that in less prosperous times it might declare only 12 per cent. Considering that our most prosperous banks can never earn a dividend of 12 per cent., I think we are not far wrong in saying that the mill industry in Bombay, in well-managed mills at any rate, is an exceptionally profitable industry. Then there is another point. Mr. Muncherjee mentioned that the present year threatened to be a very bad one for local industry. That I fully admit, but, as the gentleman next to him remarked, the mill industry has escaped a very critical period of great depression. It has escaped it, and the times now are looking much more favourable; and the argument is to a great extent done away with. I do not pretend to say, and should be very sorry to say that the argument for raising the water-rate of these mills rests on the question whether the millowners are making large profits or not. That was not the principle on which I at least supported this introduction of a differential duty, as the Hon. Rao Saheb calls it, and I should be the last man, I trust, in this Corporation to tax a prosperous industry heavily for the benefit of other classes.

Mr Muncherjee N. Banajee—That argument was used in the Town Council.

Mr. Maclean—It was not used by me. I would just ask you to look at the very small amount of additional rate proposed to be imposed. I find from a return given by Mr Gordon in the report of the Cotton Millowners' Association, that the amount of capital invested in mills in this city is probably about 3 crores of rupees, and seeing that the additional taxation we propose is only about Rs. 30,000 a year, it cannot be a very heavy burden. But the main point I would insist on is this. Several members have regarded this as a tax, and have compared it with the proposed tax on cotton. I maintain this is not a proposal to increase taxation at all; the water-rate is not a tax. What we propose is to sell the millowners water at a rate that we find to be the lowest rate at which, with justice to the remainder of the community, we can let them have it. This Corporation has spent large sums of money to bring into the city water for domestic uses, drinking, washing, &c., of the whole community, and you all know how, meeting after meeting, we are assailed with complaints of the want of water in the native town; and although we are spending a very large sum of money on the Toolsee Water Works, it is not likely that that increased supply will have the effect of doing away with the want of water in the native town. (Hear, hear.) You know also that in order to secure a constant supply of good water for the use of the population, we shall probably be obliged to provide a great reservoir, such as is proposed by Mr. Braham, at Mazagon. Thus we have to contemplate a further expenditure to meet the water-supply wants of the city. If there is one industry in the town which promises to flourish and increase, and which requires a large supply of the water which is also required for use by the general inhabitants, I say it is our bounden duty to get industry to pay that us such a sum that for it as will enable us to complete the supply for the remainder of the town. It is not as if we had an unlimited water supply and could enter into contracts with them. We have a limited supply, and have to reduce the pressure and prevent the inhabitants of the native town from getting the water for which they really pay. Mr. Muncherjee says it does not reduce the pressure, but I cannot see how it can fail to do so. It all tends to that result, and we know the supply is always shortest in the hot months, at the time when the mills are consuming larger quantities than usual of Vehar water. That is why, in my opinion, it is fair to ask the millowners to pay a higher rate; and I am not at all frightened, for my part, by the threat that if we make this extra charge they will dig enormous tanks, &c., for I am quite sure that the small additional price they will have to pay will not alarm them so much that they will go and throw away 10 or 20 times the amount in digging tanks and getting water from elsewhere. They will pay the tax, I am sure, very willingly, and we shall have other mills springing up who will pay the tax also. There is a great deal in the argument about the drinking of the work people employed in the mills. I see there are 23,000 work people, and they consume on an average 46,000 gallons per day, which is about one quarter of the whole supply for which the millowners pay the Corporation, as tested by meters, so that three-fourths is actually consumed in working the mills and not for drinking purposes. If we were to exempt one-fourth of the total amount and charge for that at the same rate at which it is supplied to the remainder of the community, I think we should do all that we can fairly be asked to do by the Millowners' Association; and the remaining three-fourths, used for purposes of manufacture would fairly be rated at a price that would pay us for letting them have the water. I know the millowners are strongly represented on this Corporation,—though perhaps not so strongly as Mr. Bomonjee's figures would indicate; but I am sure all who are here will consider this question in a fair spirit, and vote for what they think best for the interests of the whole community. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas said the millowners already felt the weight of the price they had to pay to the Municipality for Vehar water. Their mill used to pay Rs 6,000, Rs. 7,000, or Rs. 8,000 a year, but they had made some other arrangements by which they had reduced the figure now to Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. If the Municipality wanted a higher rate they should have imposed it at the beginning, or at least have given a year's notice. The present rate told so heavily that an enhanced rate would not increase the Municipal revenue a bit. During the last three or four years, in fact while the mills had become nearly double in number, the Municipal revenue from water supplied to them had not increased even to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

The Chairman wished to say as he was not present in the Town Council when this matter was discussed, that his opinion was certainly opposed to levying differential rates. There was no doubt, however, that the water supply was deficient, and he did think it would legitimate to put an extra rate on water used for manufacturing purposes, for the driving of prime movers of all descriptions. But he did not quite see why mills alone should have been selected, and other kinds of manufactories, in the conduct of which Vehar water was used, should have been left out.

On the question being put to the vote, the amendment was carried, and the estimate reduced to Rs. 2,95,000.

The Corporation then adjourned till Tuesday next at 3-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, and to continue the same as so amended," and the Bill as amended by the Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, published for general information:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill (No. 6 of 1877) to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to continue the same as so amended.

The Select Committee appointed to report upon Bill No. 6 of 1877, a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to continue the same as so amended,' beg to state that they approve of the Bill as now amended by them, and proceed to notice the principal modifications in the measure introduced by them and recommended for adoption.

2. In section 3 they have thought it preferable to repeal section 37 of the Principal Act in place of section 67, and whilst so doing have in inserted in the Bill a new section to be substituted for section 67 of the Principal Act, embodying in the new section the substance of the both section 37 and section 67 of the existing Act. To the list of Acts repealed they have added Bombay Act II. of 1877, which recently received the assent of the Governor-General, inserting at the same time words declaring that the repeal of the Act shall not affect the validity of anything expressly validated or legalized by the Act, and adding a new section embodying certain of the provisions of the Act.

3. Section 5 of the Bill as introduced has been omitted, as the Select Committee are of opinion that the object, the attainment of which was aimed at by the insertion of the proposed definition of 'ratepayer,' has been accomplished by other means. The vast majority of the persons who would have been enfranchised by the adoption of the definition of rate-payer will now have the power to vote at elections and will become qualified to be members of the Corporation by virtue of the provisions of sections 5 and 9 A; in section 5 of the Bill, which render the annual payment of thirty rupees or upwards on account of wheel tax, a qualification entitling the person paying such tax to be a voter or a member of the Corporation. The Select Committee were also of opinion that it was undesirable to permit a personal privilege, such as that of voting at an election to be exercised by proxy.

4. The sections of the Bill as introduced relating to the constitution of the Corporation, the elections, the qualifications of voters and of members of the Corporation and the lists of voters, &c., have been recast and rearranged and in some respects, for the most part of trifling importance, altered. The Select Committee, after careful consideration of the question, have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should be a member of the Corporation or Town Council, and have consequently removed from the Bill the provisions enabling him to be appointed a member of either body. They are, however, of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be entitled, though not actually a member of the Town Council or the Corporation, to be present at the meeting of both of those bodies, and to take part in the proceedings without possessing the power of voting. They have accordingly retained the last sentence of section 43 of the Principal Act which in the Bill as introduced it was proposed to omit, and have inserted the words 'Town Council or' before the word 'Corporation' in the three places where it occurs. In order to effect this, a new section (15) has been introduced to the list of persons who shall not be eligible to be elected or appointed members of the Corporation. They have added clerks and servants of the Municipality, and the person holding, or officiating in, the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, as under the provisons of the Municipal Act and of the Presidency Magistrates Act, all appeals against any rate or tax charged under the provisions of the Municipal Act must be heard and determined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and it is therefore, for obvious reasons, inexpedient that the Chief Presidency Magistrate should be a member of the Municipal Corporation. Imprisonment for any term in place of imprisonment "for a period of not less than six months" has been made a disqualification for continued tenure of membership of the Corporation. The rules to be framed by Government regarding the conduct of and the voting at elections have been made applicable to elections of members of the Town Council as well as of members of the Corporation.

5. In place of section 14 of the Bill a new section has been inserted requiring all candidates for seats in the Corporation to be proposed and seconded by qualified voters, directing that the nomination in writing signed by the proposer and seconder shall be left at the Municipal Commissioner's office at least a week before the date fixed for the election, and enjoining upon the Municipal Commissioner the preparation and publication, at least three days before election, of a list containing the names of all the candidates nominated and of their respective proposers and seconders.

6. The Select Committee have, after some discussion, deemed it desirable to add to the section to be substituted for section 24 of the Principal Act, the proviso to the old section restricting the amount of the fee which may be paid weekly to a member of the Town Council.

7. The Select Committee thought it expedient that cheques for payment in excess of Rs. 100 should be signed by the Municipal Commissioner as well as by a member of the Town Council and the Secretary to the Town Council, and have made the necessary alteration

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to effect this in the section to be substituted for section 29 of the Principal Act.

8. On full consideration of the question, the Select Committee have arrived at the conclusion that, for various reasons, it is not desirable that the Executive Engineer and the Executive Officer of Health should be appointed without any limit to the term for which they may without re-appointment hold office. At the same time they think three years too short a term, and have therefore enlarged it to five years. Section 24 of the Bill as introduced has accordingly been omitted.

9. For section 53 of the Principal Act a new section has been substituted for the purpose of making more clear and explicit the provisions of the law prohibiting the possession of an interest in contracts made with, or work done for, the Corporation by the officers and servants of the Corporation and the members of the Town Council.

10. Section 25 of the Bill as introduced has been modified by the addition of words requiring the Town Council to record its reasons in writing whenever it authorizes the Municipal Commissioner to enter into a contract without giving the customary previous notice or without accepting any tender received by him after such notice has been given, and a new section embodying these amendments and certain other alterations has been substituted for section 56 of the Principal Act.

11. For section 67 of the Principal Act a new section (18) has been substituted, but the alterations effected are not of much importance.

12. Some verbal changes have been made in the section to be substituted for section 76, clause 2 of the Principal Act, to remove some obscurity in the wording of the section.

13. The Select Committee have omitted from the Bill the section (32) empowering the Town Council to revise the assessments and dispose of complaints against assessments, as they do not consider that this is a duty which could or should be performed by the members of the Town Council.

14. A new section (28) has been inserted adding to section 85 of the Principal Act a clause requiring the Municipal Commissioner to print and keep for sale at the Municipal Office copies of New Assessment Books when prepared.

15. Words have been inserted in section 104 of the Principal Act authorizing the exemption from the house-tax of all houses certified by the Commissioner of Police or the Municipal Commissioner to be employed for police or municipal purposes.

16. In section 42 of the Bill as introduced (now section 36) words have been inserted requiring the previous sanction of Government to the contribution, by the Corporation, of any grant from the Municipal Fund for the purpose of public festivities or entertainments.

17. The Select Committee consider that it is doubtful whether the powers which, by the change made in the schedule in section 154 of the Principal Act, it was proposed to grant to the Municipal Commissioner could legally be conferred upon him, and furthermore are of opinion that it is desirable that when any land, &c., which may be required for public purposes by the Municipality has to be taken up, it should, in future, as heretofore, be obtained in the manner provided in the Land Acquisition Act. They think it therefore expedient to leave as it stands at present section 154 of the Municipal Act.

18. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Municipal Commissioner, alterations have been made in sections 151 and 153 of the Principal Act, with the object of empowering the Commissioner to set apart places for the washing and drying of clothes, and of authorizing the punishment of persons who wash and dry clothes in any public place not so set apart for that particular purpose.

19. In the section to be substituted for section 167 of the Principal Act, the Select Committee have deemed it advisable to limit the powers granted to the Commissioner by requiring him to obtain the consent of the Town Council before causing to be altered or demolished a house built, rebuilt, or altered without the prescribed notice or contrary to the provisions of the Act.

20. The new clause proposed in the Bill as introduced to be added to section 188 of the Principal Act, directed that all drains, gutters, &c., constructed for private use should be maintained and kept clean and in repair by the Municipal Commissioner at the cost of the owner of the house or land to which they pertain. It seemed desirable, however, that this duty should be performed by the owner or occupier and not by the Municipal Commissioner, and the clause has been modified accordingly, authorizing, at the same time, the Commissioner to cause the necessary work to be done and to recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier, should he fail to do the work after receipt of a written notice calling upon him to perform the duty.

21. In the new sections relating to the prevention of infectious diseases, the words 'dangerous infections' have been substituted for the word 'contagious' wherever it occurs.

Amongst other communications from the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner which received the careful consideration of the members of the Select Committee, was a letter forwarding a copy of an opinion of the Solicitors to the Municipality, and stating that the Town Council were of opinion that provision should be made in the Bill "to make Municipal rates a charge on immovable property in respect of which they are assessed." On this point, however, the Select Committee are unable to agree with the Town Council, considering that to carry out the suggestion of the Town Council would be to introduce a complete innovation of the existing law in India, and as it is believed in Great Britain, and further that no sufficient cause has in any case been shown for the adoption of so extreme a measure which could only be justified by the most pressing necessity.

22. In accordance with the recommendations of the Town Council, the Select Committee have effected the following alterations in Schedule B, prescribing the articles liable to Town Duties, and the rates at which such duties shall be leviable:—Metals and jagri have been omitted from the list of those articles, and firewood has been inserted in the schedule, the rate leviable upon it being fixed at two annas per candy. The new tax proposed on firewood will not, in the opinion of the Select Committee, prejudicially affect the labouring classes, as the impost is so small that no extra charge will be caused on its account to the ordinary retail purchaser of the poor class, who merely buys a few pies worth of wood at a time, and the income derivable from this source will probably more than compensate for the loss to Municipal revenues by the discontinuance of the levy of the duty, for some reasons objectionable, on metals and jagri.

J. Gibbs,
E. W. Ravenscroft,
John Marriott.
Vishvanath N. Mandlik.
M. A. Rogay.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.
Dosabhoy Framjee.

I regret to dissent from my colleagues on the following sections of Draft Bill, namely, 4, 20, 21, 69, 77, and 114. The definition "Rate-payer" should be retained as originally drafted. Its omission will exclude a large number of rate-payers from exercising their rights of franchise, such as European mercantile firms and other Joint Stock Companies; most of which contribute largely to the Municipal coffers, and it is but fair and just that they should have a voice in election of the representatives of the City of Bombay. Sections 20 and 21 refer to the nomination of the Chairman to the Town Council by Government; but I think, with due deference to the opinions of my brother-members of the Select Committee, that the time has arrived to entrust such an influential body, like the Town Council, with the power of electing their own Chairman, and as the Chairman of the Town Council possesses no executive powers individually, I do not see any harm in giving the right to the Town Council, so that they may exercise their free choice in selecting their own head. The appointment of the Chairman by the Town Council will be an additional check against misappropriation of the Municipal Funds, considering the change proposed in the Draft Bill, to do away with the signatures on cheques of the two members of the Town Council, and to substitute the signature of one member only. Section 69 of the Bill changes the whole system of taxation, and makes the landlords liable for the payment of all Municipal rates including the Gas-light and Police rates which are at present borne by the occupiers. I therefore respectfully suggest that a clause be added to the section empowering the landlords to recover these rates from their tenants, as the rates are, strictly speaking, service rates, and the advantages of which are enjoyed by tenants and landlords alike. I think it is unfair that the landlords should be called upon to pay these rates, which they may or may not be able to recover from their tenants in the absence of a legal power to do so. I propose the omission of section 77 which exempts public buildings from taxation. It seems very unreasonable to exempt public buildings while the rest of the public is taxed. The sister municipalities of Calcutta and Madras enjoy the right of taxing public buildings, and I do not see any reason why Bombay should be treated less liberally. I am almost certain that the Municipality will get more money than at present from Government if all Government properties were assessed fully. Section 114 is a new section exempting Government stores from town duties. This is an unnecessary innovation, as Government can always get refunds when the stores are forwarded up-country. In reference to section 9 of the Bills I beg to suggest the addition of a clause disqualifying the Police Commissioner from having a seat on the Municipal Corporation as, strictly speaking, he is a Municipal officer, and paid out of the Municipal Funds. As the Municipal Commissioner and other officers are disqualified, it stands to reason that this officer should be disqualified too.

10th November 1877. M. A. Rogay.

I agree with the Bill as now amended, with the exception that I concur in the opinion expressed by the Honourable Mr. Rogay, that Government buildings should not be allowed to remain exempted as hitherto from the payment of the house, police, and lighting rates. True, that Government contributes, of its own accord, to the Municipal Fund an annual sum of Rs.50,000 in lieu of these rates, but it is fair to ask that Government properties should be valued and assessed like any other houses or land in Bombay. I also concur with Mr. Rogay in thinking that words ought to be introduced into the Bill disqualifying the Commissioner of Police from having a seat in the Municipal Corporation or in the Town Council.

I am also of opinion that sections 109 and 110 of the Municipal Act of 1872, relating to the tax on carriages and horses, ought to be so altered as to remedy the great loss under this head which the Municipality suffers in consequence of the defective provisions of the existing law. The Municipal Commissioner admits that at present the tax is "evaded pretty considerably." In Bombay the assessing officer sends a schedule once a quarter to be filled up by persons who are supposed to be liable for the payment of the tax, and a great many persons, whom the servants of the Municipality do not know, or pretend not to know, thus get off without payment and without penalty for so doing. In Calcutta these things are better managed according to the Calcutta Municipal Act, every person, however high his rank, keeping one or more carriages or horses, is required by law, under penalty of a fine, to pay the tax and provide himself with a halfyearly licence in respect of the horses or carriages in his possession. The adoption of similar rules in Bombay would not only save our Municipality much of the expenses of collection, but would prevent the heavy yearly loss which it sustains by reason of the successful evasion of the tax.

Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee.
Bombay, 8th November 1877.

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THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
NOVEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona...........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad........Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad....Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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		Rs.	a.	p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at	0	6	0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	"	0	8	0	"
9" " "	"	0	12	0	"
12" " "	"	1	4	0	"
15" " "	"	1	12	0	"
18" " "	"	2	12	0	"
21" " "	"	4	0	0	"
4" " Bend Pipes	"	1	4	0	each.
6" " "	"	1	8	0	"
9" " "	"	2	4	0	"
12" " "	"	3	0	0	"
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	2	8	0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	1	8	0	"
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	1	0	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	0	12	0	"
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6" 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	3	12	0	"
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	2	4	0	"
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	8	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	2	0	"
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" " (large) "	"	15	0	0	"
Jugs	"	1	0	0	"
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1 1½., 2s. 2d. and 4s. 6d.

INSURANCE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... "	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... "	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin...... "	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... "	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronized him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and heir dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent wit Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at is manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the Groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the Various Forms of Indigestion,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

s particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

For Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a Pleasant Beverage, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a Large Illustrated Sheet, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, Fevers, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this Invaluable Information was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—

"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"Mr. Eno.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, Eliza Pelling."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A Lady writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house." "M Beral."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following;

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplie on favourable terms.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED 1720.

INSURANCES EFFECTED upon Warehouses, Mills, Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. at current rates.

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
November 9, 1877.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

Agents in Bombay:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,0 0 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,333

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to affor every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

Head Office—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

Edward Budd, Esq., *Governor.*
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
William Rennie, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
John P. Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Ruckes, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Wm. A. Hore, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Instituions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceeding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 8

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	45	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	50	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses, can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, October, 31 1877.

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